

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Great divide
Who will build the Channel tunnel?
A look at the line up

Miss chiefs
The men who work in a woman's world

Honorable gains
Theodore H. White tells how Japan won the peace...

Brum bats
John Woodcock reports on the first day of the fifth Test at Edgbaston

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio Competition prize was shared by three winners yesterday. Mr James Barlow of Oakley, Mrs Pamela Perry of Edgware and Mr Albert Gray of Harrow each received £1,333. Portfolio list page 18. How to play, information service, back page. On Saturday at least £42,000 can be won - £40,000 in the weekly competition (not won last week) and £2,000 in the daily.

Car bomb kills 12 in Beirut

Twelve people were killed and 150 wounded when a car, containing 440lb of nail-studded explosives, blew up in Christian East Beirut yesterday. Police said extra fuel tanks had been fitted to the car to turn it into a live bomb. Photograph, page 4

Rumours start Kampala panic

People fled in panic from Kampala's centre after rumours of a guerrilla advance on the capital. The Government's failure to hold peace talks with the guerrillas is fuelling tension in the city. Page 6

Anglers fined

Three anglers were each fined £20 after admitting digging for lugworms in a nature reserve. Page 3

Chadburn sacked

Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, for the past six years and an opponent of breakaway tactics, has been dismissed. Page 2

Death threat

Police are investigating death threats against an Asian youth, one of the "Newham seven", who was convicted of affray and a racial battle in the East End of London. Page 3

Sumrie check

The Government launched an investigation of Sumrie Clothes after allegations in Parliament involving the company's chairman and Johnson Matthey Bankers. Page 15

People first

Investment in the future should revolve around people, Alan Benjamin, a director of the CAP Group, says in an introduction to today's six-page general appointments section. Pages 23-28

Botham hearing

Ian Botham will appear before the disciplinary committee of the Test and County Board after his outburst during the third Test at Trent Bridge. John Woodcock, page 20

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Letters: On Ulster, from Mr J. G. McNeill and others; street offences, from the Rev J. Paul. Leading articles: VJ-Day; L-nos.

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Enoch Powell on the Protestant imagination in modern Ireland; Richard Holmes on Britain's folklore and legends; Rory Coonan on the work of the French photographer Alger; Philip Howard on fiction; Marcel Berlins on crime features, pages 8, 10

Public sector pay strains; Ecology and profitability; Dividing Antarctica: The modern Afrikaner. Profile of P. W. Botha

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Botha action under fire from white extremists

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

As the South African Cabinet met yesterday to consider the reform package expected to be announced tonight by President Botha, a strong attack came from the extreme right.

Mr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party in the white House of Assembly, called on Mr Botha to repudiate statements by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Development, Planning and National Education.

In the past 48 hours Dr Viljoen, one of the most senior members of the Cabinet and a former head of the Broederbond, the secret and influential Afrikaner cultural organization, has made two highly contrasting public speeches.

In the first he declared that the Government envisaged reform "only within the framework of South Africa's diversity of peoples". He said they would only be made so far as they maintained the apartheid principles of separate residential areas, education and political representation.

But in a second speech delivered to the Association of Railway Workers' Wives - South African ministers have a penchant for making important policy statements before obscure groups - he said that the future position of whites would be "radically different" from the present and that the country's youth would have to be prepared for "drastic" changes.

"Political reform lies ahead in which the white will exchange his position of dominance and the only decision-maker, for one of a partner in a new political dispensation," Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Treurnicht called yesterday on Mr Botha to repudiate Dr Viljoen's remarks. He said: "If his words come true it will lead to the end of self-determination for the whites and the end of order and stability in South Africa."

Dr Viljoen's widely opposing statements indicated that Mr

Botha was facing difficulties in persuading the Cabinet to reach consensus over the reform proposals he is expected to announce tonight at the Natal Congress of the National Party in Durban.

There is growing feeling that his speech will fall far short of detailing concrete plans for giving blacks a meaningful political voice and it is being pointed out by party sources that the Natal congress is only the first of four - the provincial congresses of Orange Free State, the Cape and Transvaal are still to come.

Speculation that Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, might be released yesterday when his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, returned to Johannesburg after a flying visit to her husband in Pollsmoor prison near Cape Town.

Mrs Mandela, whose home in the small Orange Free State town of Brandfontein to which she is banished was badly damaged in a petrol bomb attack on Tuesday, said they had not even discussed his release. "He is Mr Botha's prisoner and only free men negotiate. Nowhere in the Free World does a prisoner negotiate his freedom."

Her husband, who is 67, has been in jail for 22 years, served more than three life sentences and in most democratic countries would have been freed long ago, she said. Mr Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage and plotting the violent overthrow of the Government.

As township violence continued to simmer throughout the country yesterday police reported five more deaths. The bodies of three Indians were found near Phoenix township, Durban. Police said they had been stabbed and set alight. In Witbank, Eastern Transvaal, two black youths were shot dead by police.

Black boycott: Amnesty alarm, page 6

Botha profile, page 8

Modern Afrikaners, page 10

Barclays cuts stake in South Africa

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Barclays name will disappear from South Africa as a result of a decision by Barclays Bank to reduce its controlling shareholding in the republic's largest bank.

Long the dominant force in South African banking and a target of anti-apartheid groups, Barclays is cutting its holding in Barclays National Bank from 50.4 per cent to 40.4 per cent by not taking part in a capital-raising exercise by the South African subsidiary. Barclays National will be renamed by the end of the decade, probably sooner, although the new name has not been chosen.

The decision is sure to be interpreted as an attempt by Barclays to distance itself from the country's troubles.

However, Barclays firmly denied that its action stemmed from political considerations. Mr Peter Leslie, chief general manager, said the timing was coincidental and the move had nothing to do with what was happening in South Africa. "This is a commercial decision which has been under consideration for some time," he said.

The decision to go ahead was taken last week and the South African authorities have been informed. Mr Leslie said their reaction was "really very relaxed" and they saw it as a natural development. The South African Embassy in London had no comment to make yesterday.

Less than two weeks ago, Sir Timothy Bevan, the Barclays

chairman, said: "We certainly don't propose at the moment to reduce our stake." He said long-term policy would probably be to maintain the bank's investment, which stands at £133 million.

Barclays emphasized that the latest development did not involve any disinvestment but Barclays National needed to raise fresh capital and it had long been policy for extra capital to be raised from local sources. The shareholding in Barclays National has been allowed to fall steadily since 1973 and under South African law it was meant to drop to 30 per cent by 1986.

Mr Leslie said the change in name was also in line with "long-established policy that the Barclays name should not be attached to a business when we cease to be the controlling shareholder."

Barclays's share in the capital-raising exercise by the Johannesburg-based Barclays National will be taken up by two of the other shareholders. They are Southern Life, a local insurance company, and Anglo-American Corporation, the mining and finance group built up by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who has long opposed the apartheid system.

End Loans to South Africa (ELTSA) gave a lukewarm reception to the Barclays announcement yesterday and promised to continue its campaign against the bank.

Kenneth Fleet, page 13

Five held under terrorism Act on arson charges

Five men held by Hampshire police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act since Monday were charged yesterday with conspiring to destroy property by arson.

Early on Monday a fire in a warehouse at Southampton Airport, Eastleigh destroyed a large quantity of commercial batteries.

Police said four of the five men arrested were of Middle Eastern origin and one was British. Together with members of the anti-terrorist squad, Hampshire detectives have been involved in a painstaking search of the damaged property.

Last night a police spokesman said that the five men would appear before magistrates at Southampton today

The mountain Messner will not climb

From Mary Lee, Peking

Reinhold Messner, aged 44, who has scaled 12 of the world's highest peaks without oxygen, has withdrawn from trying to conquer a mountain with a myth.

Mount Kailash in Tibet is not in his usual climbing range of over 8,000 metres (26,240ft). "What makes this 6,714 metre (22,021ft) mountain special", he told correspondents in Peking, "is that it is the holiest mountain in the world and I would not be happy if the Chinese gave some one a permit to climb it officially."

Messner added: "The Tibetans say no human being can climb it and that they would stop any mountaineering expedition on Mount Kailash - even if the climbers if necessary."

Rheinhold Messner: "No right to break taboo"



Mrs Ochial, being carried to safety on a stretcher at the scene of the crash, and in uniform.

Three theories of why tail fin damage caused 520 to die

By Rupert Morris and Our Foreign Staff

Three main theories were being advanced yesterday about the cause of Monday's Japan Air Lines crash in which 520 people died, all focusing on the rear section of the plane.

1. British pilots in Japan and Britain saw distinct similarities with the 1971 crash of a BEA Vanguard over Belgium in which corrosion from condensation and leakage from lavatories caused the rear pressure dome to fail, with the result that the tailplanes were blown off.

The aircraft plummeted to the ground, killing all eight crew and 55 passengers. This might also have been the cause of the Air India crash off the Irish coast in June, they fear.

2. Metal fatigue resulting from the 25,000 flights of this particular short-haul 747 may either have ruptured the pressure dome or loosened the fixing of the tail fin, which was recovered from the sea 90 miles from the crash site.

3. Loosening of the tail-fin may be connected with a tail-

scraper in 1978 when the rear of the aircraft hit the runway on landing; subsequent repairs might have been faulty.

The first theory, rife among British Airways staff yesterday, is the most alarming. A failure of the pressure dome would have given no warning; extra pressure would simply have been taken by other parts of the aircraft not built to withstand it, until they gave way.

A spokesman for Boeing in Seattle, Washington, said he thought it highly improbable that corrosion of the aft pressure dome had caused a section of the tail to blow out.

The aircraft would have had a regular maintenance schedule, including overall checks for corrosion every few days. These, he believed, would have detected any weakening of the pressure dome.

Mr William Tench, former Chief Inspector of Accidents at the Department of Trade, who headed the investigation of the BEA Vanguard crash, argued

that the lateral tail pieces would have been more likely to disappear in such circumstances than the central fin, which was under virtually no pressure.

He believed it was the detachment of the fin which had caused the decompression, rather than vice versa.

Decompression would have meant some of the contents of the plane being sucked out, perhaps including the last few rows of passengers. That the only survivors were found in Row 54 could be explained by those behind being sucked out and those in front being crushed by the plane hitting the ground.

He said the tail-scraper, suffered on landing at Osaka seven years ago, might have been a reason for the structural failure at the junction of tail fin and fuselage.

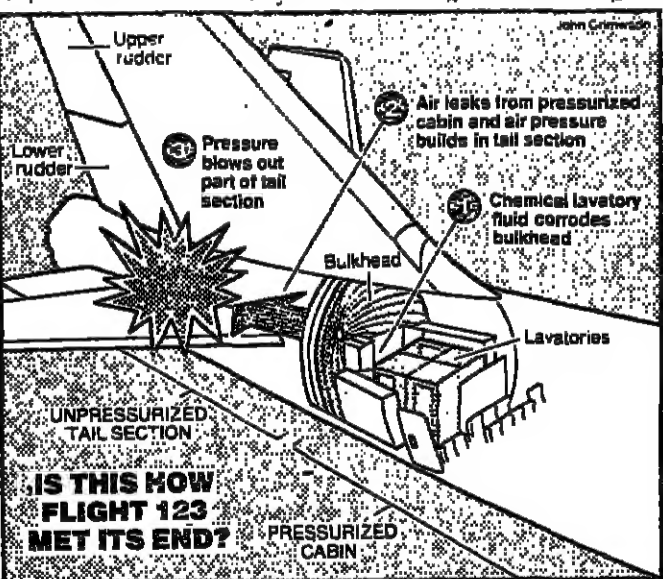
Aircraft, which apart from Concorde, have no rear wheel, do occasionally suffer tail scrapes in bad weather or because of an inexperienced pilot.

The FAA would be sure to consider recalling all Boeings which had suffered tail scrapes, and might even ground all those which had had a certain number of take-offs and landings, Mr Tench said.

The Civil Aviation Authority, which has an office next door to the FAA in Washington, said it would act immediately on any FAA findings. In 1979 after the Chicago DC10 crash, almost all DC10s were grounded.

Mr Tench said a connection between the JAL crash and the Air-India crash could not be ruled out. The Department of Transport Accident Investigation Branch findings on the Air India crash will be sent to India next month.

Continued on back page, col 1



202,000 new cars on the road

The rush to buy the new C registration cars is outstripping the industry's most optimistic forecasts. Sales in the first 10 days of August were so buoyant that manufacturers predict that it will be the second highest month on record (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

Figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders last night show that 202,000 cars were registered in the first 10 days, compared with the 195,000 predicted by the main manufacturers.

If the trend continues, it points to total August sales of up to 330,000 cars, compared with the 1983 record of 375,000. Ford is maintaining its market leadership with 26.8 per cent, followed by Austin Rover with 17.12 and General Motors with 15.78 per cent.

Milne to get 4,000-name petition on banned film

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Mr Alasdair Milne, the BBC's director general, will receive a protest from staff today about the cancellation of the *Real Lives* film on Northern Ireland.

Members of the documentary features department which produced the film intend to hand him or his representative, a petition, with 4,000 signatures which criticizes the decision to postpone the film.

The move follows a warning to the department not to make public statements about the film's fate, and is the first step in a campaign by the programme makers to keep the *Real Lives* film, and its treatment, an issue.

Staff are collecting donations for a full-page advertisement in *The Times*, which will ask the board of management whether it will support the film's showing.

Mr Milne, after the most

damaging dispute between BBC staff and the board of governors, says that the film will be shown in amended form, some time next year.

Work on amending the programme has not started. Mr Paul Hamann, its producer, is on holiday, as is Mr Will Wyatt, head of features who has been in touch with his staff urging them to concentrate on their work instead of continuing a public campaign over the film.

The BBC documentary "Contact" on Northern Ireland has won the Golden Leopard's Eye prize at an international film festival in Locarno, Italy. A jury praised the "intelligence and precision with which the camera describes the story of a British patrol on Northern Ireland while leaving the spectator free to judge".

TV fees, page 2
Autumn season, page 3

NUR gets ready for long battle

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen are drawing up plans for a long campaign of industrial action stretching into the winter, despite private management warnings to the union that it will not reverse its decision to introduce one-man operations on some trains.

The union leadership, which is still preparing its plans for the disruption of services, is confident that a ballot in two weeks' time of British Rail's 11,000 guards will give a clear mandate for industrial action to oppose the management's plans.

British Rail has told the union that it will agree to a request for further negotiations only if the NUR recalls its annual conference to change its national policy of opposing the removal of guards from some passenger and freight trains and other productivity demands.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, spent two hours yesterday briefing Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, on the railway crisis, and said as he left Congress House in London that there was no possibility of the conference's being recalled.

A plan that has the strong

Bedpan line

support of sections of the NUR leadership is that the strike should begin on the 14th, beginning September 14 and should initially last for 14 days. That could be followed by a long campaign of slow work to force the management to withdraw its plans and to allow the union to negotiate on selected areas.

Those supporting the plan argue that the union would be able to sustain a long campaign of guerrilla action with a minimum of national strike action. The union would not shut down the railway, but would slow work to a crawl, forcing the management to negotiate on selected areas.

The NUR's strategy was laid out in a document which this week has been leaked to the public. It is a 14-page document, written by the union's general secretary, Mr Jimmy Knapp, and is expected that the union will be calling for support for the plan from industrial action groups which could include railway staff, but also asking for backing for a strike.

There is expected to be a serious argument in the executive about whether to support the plan, which would mean a long campaign of slow work to force the management to negotiate on selected areas. The plan would mean a long campaign of slow work to force the management to negotiate on selected areas.

Continued on back page, col 2

Notts pitmen tell Chadburn he is dismissed as area chief

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers for the past six years and a leading opponent of the planned breakaway union, was told formally yesterday that he had been dismissed from his post by the area executive.

Mr Chadburn, who was tracked down by a private detective while on holiday in Norfolk, was given a letter confirming that the area executive had on Monday upheld complaints against him brought by a member of the NUM in the area and had dismissed him as "president, official and agent" of the area.

Mr Chadburn, like Mr Henry Richardson, who was similarly dismissed earlier this year from his job as the area's general secretary, is contractually an employee of the NUM and he is practically certain to continue in the national union's employment as a full-time official, organizing loyalist members who want to stay within the national union after the planned breakaway takes place.

Mr Chadburn, a full-time official in the Nottinghamshire area since 1977, was seen as one of the union's leading moderates until last year's miners' strike, which he supported. His dismissal came as Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, met leaders of the Midlands area of the NUM in the wake of a vote by miners at Warwickshire's biggest pit, Daw Mill, to seek more details about the planned "Union of Democratic Mineworkers".

Mr Tom Gay, the Daw Mill president, said after the 826 to 249 vote to endorse the leadership's action in prising

Unions urge withdrawal of benefits leaflets

By Nicholas Timmins

Civil Service unions are demanding that the Government withdraw leaflets setting out its plans to reform social security, claiming they are misleading and "party political propaganda".

One million of the leaflets have been printed at a cost of £35,000, most of which are being used on request through the 500 Local Department Health and Social Security offices.

But the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, who represent local DHSS office staff, have written to the department asking that they be withdrawn as they are "deliberately misleading and do not spell out the real implications of the Government's proposals for social security".

Miss Judy Knight, DHSS groups secretary of SCPS, said: "The Government should use the Conservative Party machinery to issue such politically biased material, not civil service departments."

The leaflets are said to ignore the Green Paper proposals to make people on income support pay 20 per cent of their rates, fail to point out that the new Social Fund will be cash limited, obscure the plainest cut in housing benefit and say that under the pension proposals everyone would have the right for the first time to an employers' contribution to their pension, when everyone in the state and occupational schemes already has that right.

Sir Kenneth Stowe, permanent secretary at the DHSS, said yesterday that the leaflets were "a brief summary of the Government's proposals" and were "part of the normal process of consultation".

There was, he said, "no question of party political propaganda".

Musical protest at plan to close school



Sir Charles Groves, associate conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, led a special open-air concert last night to demonstrate his support for the campaign to stop the closure of the Army School of Music at Kneller Hall (right) in Twickenham. The Ministry of Defence plans

to close the school, which trains all army bandmen, and to amalgamate it with the Marines and RAF music school at Deal, Kent. About 5,000 people attended last night's concert given by bandmen from the Irish Guards and some of the school's 290 students. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Labour call on lodgings benefits

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's spokesman on social services, last night demanded immediate action to compensate and reinstate the thousands of young unemployed who had been hit by the Government's illegal curb on lodging payments.

He said in a letter to the Prime Minister that he was horrified that the Government was planning to reintroduce regulations "to move the young unemployed on like wandering nomads before they have time to find homes or jobs."

In a letter to Mr Neil Kinnock on Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher said that she was determined to stamp out "exploitation and abuse" of supplementary benefit board and lodging allowances, which were being claimed by an estimated 85,000 people under the age of 26, when zero-time limits were introduced last May.

A High Court judge ruled last month that the new restrictions, which limited payments in seaside areas to a fortnight, were illegal. Payments in industrial areas were limited to eight weeks.

The Department of Health and Social Security has already issued a directive saying that claimants who had remained in lodgings should receive back payments of allowances, which range from £40 to £70.

But it is much more likely that those affected will have been forced to move out of lodgings.

Government in 'all-out war' on TUC

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Government was yesterday accused of launching "all-out war" against the trade unions in a summer build-up to October's Conservative Party conference (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr John Prescott, a member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet, said in a letter to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, that the Government was giving open encouragement to nationalized industry management to "take on the unions."

Interference in the British Rail dispute, with management attempting to provoke National Union of Railwaymen members in an attempt to influence this month's ballot, was only the latest in a series of attacks, Mr Prescott said.

In a desperate attempt to stem the Tory Party's growing unpopularity, there had been threats of further trade union legislation to enforce the contracting in of union members to pay a political levy.

Mr Prescott also cited this week's letter from Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, "demanding that GCHQ workers either resign their trade union membership or face the sack."

He said: "These desperate attacks are fuelled by the record participation and endorsement of their political funds. Government plans to deprive trade unionists of the political voice has blown up in their faces."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, also joined in the attack on Sir Robert's GCHQ letter yesterday. He said that it was improper for the Government to pre-empt an issue which was before the European Commission of Human Rights.

He said in a letter to Lord Whitehall, Lord President of the Council: "Morale at GCHQ is already at rock bottom with significant losses of skilled and specialist staff in the past year. This latest decision can only make things worse."

Low-key approach to VJ Day

By Michael Horsnell

On Sunday, only regional commemorations will be held in which no more than about 4,000 veterans will take part. The largest parades will be held at Maidstone, Ilminster Woodall Spa near Lincoln, Doncaster, Widnes and Hamilton.

A Spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said yesterday: "When we celebrated VE-Day it was to commemorate the end of the war, including the Far East campaigns, so there is nothing specific to celebrate now."

Later this year, closer to Remembrance Sunday, the Ministry of Defence will pay for a RAF Tristar to fly 230

widows and veterans to the Far East to visit a number of war cemeteries.

The pilgrimage will be organized in conjunction with the Royal British Legion and involve widows' organizations, the National Federation of Far East Prisoners of War and the Burma Star Association.

Rear-Admiral Martin Lacy, secretary of the Burma Star Association, told *The Times*: "The fact that the Royal Family will not be involved in VJ-Day celebrations is probably a pity, but it was understood the Westminster Abbey VE-Day service was to be a combined celebration."

Leading article, page 11

BBC and ITN paying politicians

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The BBC and ITN are paying politicians to be interviewed on television and radio programmes, although MPs said yesterday that they would go on the air for nothing.

Mr Paul Friedman, the American Broadcasting Company's London director of news coverage for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, recently protested in a letter to *The Times* that the practice of paying for interviews in the United Kingdom was so widespread that his company had been forced to break the company's worldwide non-payment policy to compete.

He said yesterday that the demands for payment did not only come from MPs, but also from journalists and editors. "Everybody asks for money," he said. "We don't hand it out unless they ask for it."

He said that he had been "staggered" by the British press and that during the Falklands crisis "money was being handed out to politicians, left, right and centre". The ABC fee ranges from £75

to £200 for an interview — "just a few minutes on the tube" — but MPs said yesterday that BBC and other British broadcasting organizations paid more modest amounts.

It was said that an appearance on BBC radio's *World at One* rated "a few pounds", but ITN pays £30 for an interview with an MP.

Payments of £50 are made by TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* and £35 by the BBC's *Breakfast Time*, although a BBC press officer said yesterday that such "nominal standard fees" were often waived or donated to charity.

Mr Friedman said yesterday that after he had appeared on a recent BBC television *Newsnight* programme he had been asked: "Where do we send your cheque?" When he said that he did not want a cheque he was told: "Everybody gets a cheque."

But MPs agreed yesterday with Mr Friedman that, as in the United States, they would welcome the opportunity to put

their views across without payment.

It is known that some political "stars" are particularly voracious in their demands for news fees. Mr John Prescott, Labour's employment spokesman, said yesterday that he had been told of one union leader who had "wanted more than the Queen's fee".

Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, who featured on the *World at One* this week, said: "It wouldn't make any difference to me if they didn't pay. I never ask for a fee although one does not turn it away from the door if it comes."

Mr Harry Cohen, Labour MP for Leyton, who was interviewed by Jimmy Young on BBC Radio Two yesterday, said that the question of a fee had not arisen.

As far as I am concerned, if a fee is up for offer I'll take it for other purposes, for party purposes, but I went on the programme because it was an opportunity for me to publicize my Racial Harassment Bill."

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Up to 80 more Tornados likely to be ordered

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy are likely to order an extra 60 to 80 Tornados aircraft next year as a result of discussions to be conducted this autumn.

Those will be in addition to the original programme of 809 aircraft, of which more than 450 have been delivered. The number will include an extra eight to take account of a £250 million contract to supply eight of the air defence version to Oman.

The Oman contract, which provides the first export success

for Tornado, and was predicted in *The Times* yesterday, was described by Sir Raymond Lygo, Managing Director of British Aerospace, as a breakthrough.

He said the contract provided an option for Oman to buy further Tornados, and he had hopes of further export orders elsewhere.

The additional order of 60 to 80 Tornados, which has yet to be agreed with the defence ministries of Britain, West Germany and Italy, would include a reconnaissance version for Germany, and replacements for aircraft lost in accidents.

Today marks the formal deadline for France and Spain to join in the three nation project to build a European fighter to enter service in about 1995.

There appears to be no sign of any movement by either country, although Sir Raymond said he would not be surprised if there was some move by France within the next few days.

Sir Raymond Lygo

Soldier and councillors out of step over rates

By Robin Young

A soldier's bid to call his tiny Berkshire village into line has led to mutiny. Lieutenant Colonel David Williams set out to give strong leadership when elected chairman of the parish council of Peasemore, population fewer than 200, which has a history going back to the Domesday Book.

But a stockbroker, a former bishop and a village stalwart whose family links go back centuries, have aligned themselves against him and resignations from the parish council have left the colonel dependant on a temporary nomination by Newbury District Council to make up a quorum.

The chairman's opponents say that he should resign. But the colonel says this is a manoeuvre to unseat him. "My opponents thought that if they resigned so there was no longer a quorum, I would be forced to have an election. They do not know the law."

The divisions on Peasemore council, which with five members is the smallest permissible, date back to May 1983, when

Col Williams was elected chairman, with three votes, in preference to Mr Tom Cameron, a London stockbroker, who polled two votes.

Col Williams and Mr Bill Nunn, the council treasurer, favoured raising a penny rate precept to provide funds to repair and maintain the parish hall, but this was voted down.

Miss Jenny Maskell, the village newsagent who had been on the council for eight years, resigned last year, complaining that the chairman had been "unbelievably rude to everyone". She was replaced by Mrs Wendy Winters, a former sub-postmistress, who was co-opted, but then Mr Malcolm Forbes, another councillor, resigned last year. Two weeks ago both Mr Cameron and Mrs Winters resigned, leaving Col Williams and Mr Nunn unable to form a quorum.

The colonel says that Mr Cameron wants to oust him, but says that he does not know the village or, as a commuter, have sufficient time to devote to council work.

Birthplace of Carnegie recalls favoured son

By Ronald Faux

Dunfermline, the town in Fife, Scotland, that is the birthplace of one of the world's greatest philanthropists, will be remembered firmly of that fact over the next two days.

More than 300 admirers, and relatives of Andrew Carnegie are meeting in the town to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth, and to consider the role of philanthropy in a changing world. Among the visitors will be Mrs Barbara Lawson, his grand-daughter, the oldest surviving member of the family.

Carnegie, whose steel mills at Pittsburgh in the United States, made him a multi-millionaire, was a philanthropist on a prodigious scale. He dispensed

money through trusts throughout the world at such a rate that taking the dollar at its 1984 level, his generosity is measured as the equivalent of spending £150,000 a day for 113 years.

Dunfermline was in the main a fishing line, with free libraries, swimming baths, public parks, colleges of hygiene, organs and concert halls and pension schemes.

The generosity continues to this day, with the financial seed sown by Carnegie still yielding an inestimable fortune. The income from the British trust alone is about £2million a year, while the Carnegie Corporation of New York generates \$25million (£18m) a year.

Some guards were re-

Driver-only trains 'a success'

Driver-only trains were working normally yesterday on the Midland City commuter line, between London and Bedford, where they were introduced in May 1983.

The 50-mile route into King's Cross and St Pancras is the only British Rail passenger service using the one-man system, which came into operation after a year-long dispute with the unions.

The new generation 317 series electric trains are designed for driver-only use. Electric sliding doors are controlled from the cab and the driver has radio contact with his signaller. Mirrors and closed-circuit television cameras were installed at certain stations to enable the driver to see the full length of the train.

Some guards were re-

deployed or took voluntary redundancy, while others were allocated "commercial duties" as ticket collectors.

British Rail says that after initial technical difficulties with the new rolling stock the service has been a great success.

Mr Adrian Beardmore, aged 36, a driver with 14 years' experience, based at Bedford, said: "The driver is now responsible for everything that used to be the job of the guard and is under greater stress."

"He has to make sure passengers are on board safely and look after the timekeeping. If anything went wrong he used to know that he had someone else on board to help him."

Mr Harcourt Franklin, aged 50, a former guard now

collecting tickets after 27 years on the railways, said: "About one in four trains has a ticket collector, although I think every driver would prefer to have a guard."

"Passengers also feel more comfortable knowing that there is a guard, especially women travelling alone at night."

Drivers are paid an extra £7.32 per shift about £35 a week, to operate the service. British Rail says that an unexpected bonus has been an increase in the number of fare-dodgers caught by ticket collectors.

"We have run hundreds of thousands of miles of driver-only operation and it has been perfectly safe, with no problems or accidents that we are aware of," a spokesman said.

£60 stolen from woman of 102



Mrs Eliza Dobson, aged 102, of Comyns Close, Newham, east London, has had her savings of £60 stolen by three men who gained entry by posing as council workers sent to put anti-theft locks on the windows.

The three were chased off by the woman's daughter, Mrs Grace Woodford, aged 72, who disturbed them.

Youth cleared in rape case

A youth aged 16 accused of raping and trying to murder his landlady by throwing her from her fourth-floor balcony was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He was discharged after a jury retirement of five hours.

The woman, aged 24, claimed that after the man she was living with went to work the boy entered her bedroom and raped her. She said that he then dragged her naked out of the flat and threw her over the balcony from which she plunged 46 feet into the garden.

The boy said that the woman thought her husband was returning home while they were having intercourse and she rushed from the flat and tried to throw herself over the balcony. He tried to grab her but her weight was too much. She finally slipped from his grasp.

In a joint statement, the general councils of the Wales and Scottish TUCs said they would respond positively to any requests from steel unions over the closures of Gartcosh and the Alpha strip mill at Newport, South Wales.

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Thatcher rejects famine VAT plea

By Geoffrey King

The Prime Minister has rejected a request for the Government to make a contribution to the African famine relief fund equal to the amount of VAT paid on tickets for the Live Aid concert at Wembley stadium.

In a letter to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, Mrs Thatcher said she had considered his suggestion "carefully and sympathetically", but the right way to respond to the situation was by increasing direct aid.

The Treasury has agreed to an exceptional waiver of VAT on 80 per cent of the ticket proceeds, amounting to about £190,000, because the promoters had intended to sell tickets for £5 plus a voluntary donation of £20 which would not have attracted VAT. It was accepted that a genuine mistake was made in not advertising the £20 as a discretionary payment.

But Mrs Thatcher said: "This concession, which was extraordinary, sets no precedent for the future treatment of events of this kind, which will have to comply with the normal rules for the treatment of donations."

Under the rules such donations must be in addition to a realistic admission charge and completely at the discretion of the purchaser.

The reduced VAT yield from the Live Aid concert is expected to be about £47,000.

Mr Morris accused the Government of "mugging the good Samaritans" and said he would continue to campaign for a complete end to the payment of VAT on all charitable income.

He said: "I am sorry that the Government is still going to take £47,000 from money raised to feed the starving. It is also scandalous that an organization like the Spastics is paying as much as £700,000 in VAT in a single year and Dr Barnardo's is paying even more, at a time when cuts are increasing the need for voluntary services."

Vicar rebukes warden who took hearse's number

By Clifford Webb

A "unchristian" traffic warden who took the number of a hearse parked on a double yellow line for a funeral and upset mourners has been rebuked by a vicar from the pulpit. The police were called in to sort out the dispute outside St Michael's Church at Teignmouth, Devon, at the start of the funeral of a woman aged 100.

Yesterday the Rev Philip Luff, Vicar of St Michael's, condemned the warden, Mr Les Brockwell, as "provocative, awkward, obstreperous and insensitive".

Mr Luff said: "It's a pretty sick society we live in if we can't show due respect to the burial of the dead even to the extent of allowing a car to stand on a double yellow line."

Mr Brockwell, aged 52, denied that he had acted insensitively.

on a double yellow line.

"He refused to be persuaded it was even a funeral although what he thought I was doing there with a coffin behind me I can't imagine."

The dispute was on Friday when the hearse and three cars containing family mourners parked on the double yellow lines outside the church.

The vicar added that the undertaker had called the police who had sorted the matter out. Mr Luff added: "The deceased was 100 so you can imagine the ages of the mourners, and the nearest car park is at least five minutes' walk away."

Mr Brockwell, aged 52, denied that he had acted insensitively.

Nissan raises targets for British plant

By Clifford Webb

Motoring Correspondent

Nissan Japan has increased the production targets of its new car plant now being built at Washington, Tyne and Wear. It is also adding a second car and more engine sizes to extend the range and appeal of its British-built cars.

The first phase, which should start production in late next year, remains at 24,000 medium-size cars, assembled from imported kits. But second-phase production, scheduled to begin in 1990, has now been raised from 100,000 cars a year to 120,000 with 80 per cent local content.

The increase has not been disclosed publicly but according to industry sources last night has already been agreed with the Department of Industry.

It will be seen by European car makers as further evidence that a worried Nissan is extending its British manufacturing base in response to mounting EEC pressure for tougher restrictions on Japanese car imports. European countries want the Japanese government to take firmer steps to open its home market to European cars.

The first British-assembled Nissan will be the replacement for the Sierra-size Stanza, which will be launched at the Tokyo Motor Show in October.

TUC campaign for Gartcosh

TUC leaders in Scotland and Wales launched a joint campaign yesterday which could include industrial action to save steel jobs. They condemned British Steel's latest plans for the closure of the Gartcosh finishing mill in Lanarkshire, as "a string and sticky tape approach".

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Scots teachers told to work to rule over pay

By Clifford Webb

Motoring Correspondent

Scottish schools open today for the autumn term to the prospect of greater disruption from teachers seeking an independent pay review. The Educational Institute of Scotland (EIS), the largest Scottish teachers' union, has advised its 40,000 members to work to the strict letter of their contracts, refusing any duties not covered by their contracts. "They should provide only the education service the Government is prepared to pay for," an EIS spokesman said.

The action will boycott staff supervision of playgrounds and any sports or games organized outside school hours. The union will not take part in school drama groups, clubs, choirs, outdoor education, parent-teacher meetings or educational visits.

The teachers have rejected the Government's offer of 10 per cent increase, spread over four years, coupled with rises for inflation in return for new conditions of service and a more tightly-written contract.

"Disruption began in Scottish schools about a year ago, with a boycott on work to develop the courses for the new standard grade examinations in secondary schools. The Government has now postponed the introduction of those examinations and has resolutely faced the bitter pressure from the EIS which now has the added support of the Scottish Secondary Teachers Association and the National Association of Schoolmasters."

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Anglers who dug for bait fined in historic case brought to protect wildlife

Three anglers were each fined £20 yesterday after digging for bait in a restricted area of the Lindsfarne National Nature Reserve in Northumberland.

The case, the first of its kind in England and Wales, was brought by the Nature Conservancy Council while maintaining the reserve. In September 1984, the NCC made an agreement with the Northern Federation of Sea Angling Societies restricting bait digging in the area to protect thousands of wildfowl and wading birds from disturbance.

The area had been so heavily dug by anglers that an estimated 4 million lugworms were taken in four months, reducing density from about 30 good-size worms a square yard to just one or two.

Magistrates at Alnwick, Northumberland, were told that the men were found digging for lugworms in Budle Bay, outside an area where bait gathering was permitted.

Philip Smithson and Edwin Doyle, both of Shearwater Way, Blyth, and Ian Galbraith, of Starlight Crescent, Seaton Delaval, all Northumberland, did not appear in court but pleaded guilty by letter.

Mr Mark Butson, for the prosecution by the NCC, said that the charges were brought under a by-law which made it an offence to take, molest or willfully disturb, injure, or kill any living creature in the reserve.

In February, Mr Peter Corhill, the warden, saw the accused men digging bait about 30 yards beyond a marker post with signs warning it was prohibited.

In their letters to the court, the three men, who were said to have taken a total of 685 lugworms and one ragworm, weighing a total of 8lb, apologized and said that they did not realize at the time they were committing an offence. Smith-

son said their digging had not interfered with other wildlife. The fines imposed were the maximum under the by-law. The magistrates ruled that costs should be paid from central funds.

After the case Mr Mike Hudson, regional officer, for the NCC, said that he sympathized with the anglers' dilemma in not being able to find lugworms inside the permitted area. Action had been taken with considerable reluctance.

The prime concern was not for the lugworm but to protect the birds. "The activities of bait diggers have prevented wildfowl and waders from feeding in quite substantial numbers and it was felt we had no alternative but to take action," he said.

He hoped that it would serve as a warning that the NCC would not tolerate the disturbance of migratory birds in reserves of international importance.

Asian leaders want police race unit

By Pat Healey, Race Relations Correspondent

Alarm at the growth of arson attacks on Asian homes in London led to calls yesterday for a special unit to be set up at Scotland Yard and for the labour movement to respond in the same way as it repelled fascist attacks on Jews in the 1930s.

Unpublished figures collected by the Metropolitan Police disclosed that more than 690 incidents were reported in the first six months of the year, and arrests had been made after 105 racial attacks.

The call for a special unit at Scotland Yard came from 50 Asian community leaders in Waltham Forest, north London, dissatisfied by the response of five senior police officers at a meeting on Tuesday night to discuss police reaction to local incidents.

The incidents included the fire-bombing of an Asian family's home in Leyton last weekend, when police rescued 14 people from their blazing home and then allegedly held them for questioning for nine hours at the local police station.

Mr Tariq Azim Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Council, said yesterday that police representatives had defended taking the family to the police station by saying that they needed to take immediate statements.

Asked about their attitude to attacks on Asians, the police had said that they did not necessarily accept that such incidents were racially motivated.

The meeting unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in local police in carrying out their duties of protection and law enforcement.

A second motion, also carried unanimously, expressed deep concern at the increase in racial violence directed against the Asian community, condemned the attitudes of local police in investigating such attacks, and recommended that Scotland Yard establish immediately a special unit to combat "constant racial harassment and racial attacks."

Superintendent Jack Brough of Leyton police, who attended the meeting, said yesterday that he and his colleagues were very disappointed at its outcome. But he said, the Asian leaders had been unwilling to listen to the police point of view.

"We treat all racial attacks as serious. We do investigate, but most are opportunistic and random and very difficult to tackle."

The call for a mobilization of the Labour movement against racist incidents came yesterday from the black sections movement of the Labour Party.

In an open letter to all constituency parties, the sections' national committee called on them and trade unions to "show the strength of anti-racism in the area" by compiling lists of people willing to carry out specific tasks, including meeting local black organizations and lobbying local authorities by setting up "telephone trees" of local contacts, and by being available to offer practical and physical support to victims of racist attacks.

"In the 1930s, the labour movement played a major role in repelling attacks by fascists on Jewish people. It is up to us to repeat that exercise in the 1980s," the letter said.

Vaccine given a clean bill of health

Two batches of vaccine withdrawn by health authorities after the deaths of twins aged five months have been given the all-clear. The Scottish Home and Health Department has told Scotland's 15 local health boards the vaccines have been tested and are safe.

A triple booster injection for tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough, and an oral polio vaccine, were given to Neil and Michael Clark, of Leuchars, Fife, in a routine immunization in June.

A post-mortem examination showed the cause of death as "sudden infant death syndrome", commonly known as cot death.

But Fife Health Board withdrew the vaccine as a precaution. A board spokesman said the vaccines could be used again. The immunization programme was running at its highest-ever level in the region.

The vaccines, both made by the Wellcome drugs company, had been in use since last November.

Study of trees killed by acid rain pollution

A survey of British trees that have died because of acid rain was launched today by Friends of the Earth, the environmental group (Pearce Wright, Science Editor, writes).

Last week a Swedish ecologist, Dr Bengt Nilgärd, said that most British woods and trees showed signs of air pollution and acid rain damage as the forests of northern Europe.

A grant of £3,000 from the UK World Wildlife Fund has been provided for the investigation, which will concentrate on the destruction of yew and beech trees.

Official estimates of the loss of native British trees from acid rain are challenged by Mr Christopher Rose, organizer of the Survey for Friends of the Earth.

He emphasized the urgency of the study to be completed by October. "In just three years forest damage in West Germany spread from 8 per cent to over 30 per cent."

Heart-lung boy making progress

The world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient, Jamie Gavin, aged three, spent much of yesterday, the day after his operation, with his parents at his bedside and was making good progress at Harefield Hospital, west London.

The hospital said that the boy no longer needs a ventilator to assist his breathing and was able to take sips of water.

His parents, Mr Tom Gavin, aged 47, and Mrs Marion Gavin, aged 40, had flown with him from their home in Dublin on Monday after being told that donor organs had become available.

The operation became possible after the death of a Southampton girl, Tina Bran, aged three, who had fallen from a block of flats.

Bomb protest over Belgrano

Michelle Wareing, aged 39, of Roose Road, Barrow-in-Furness, tried to set fire with a home-made petrol bomb to the "Sheffield" public house in the town as the protest at the sinking of the General Belgrano, Preston Crown Court was told yesterday. When arrested she told police: "I wanted to make a protest. All those lives lost for a few sheep."

Mr Charles Mahon, for the defence, said that Wareing, who had a previous conviction for arson, suffered from paranoid schizophrenia. Judge Mary Holt ordered that she should be sent to Lancaster Moor hospital for treatment.

Wife of West Ham player dies

Mrs Marilyn Brush, aged 28, the wife of Paul Brush, the footballer, who plays for West Ham, has died in the London Hospital where she was being treated after a bone marrow transplant.

The need for the operation was discovered when she became pregnant last year.

Snail-eating record goes

The world snail-eating record was broken in London yesterday when Mr Thomas Greene, an American weighing 14½ stones, ate 2.2lb in two minutes 43.95 seconds.

Mr Greene beat the record and the former champion - Mr Peter Dowdeswell, from Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, who weighs 16½ stones.

Factory fire victim dies

One of four women critically injured in a fire at the Mini Pack aerosol factory in Runcorn, Cheshire, died in hospital yesterday.

Miss Joan Doyle, aged 27, of Runcorn, died in the burns unit at Whiston Hospital, Merseyside.

More supercomputers needed

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Research scientists in Britain urgently need a network of new supercomputers at a cost of £47.5 million, according to a report prepared for the Government's Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the University Grants Committee.

The recommendation is based on a study which concludes that research is falling behind in advanced work in laser physics, biomedical sciences, aerodynamics, electronics, astronomy and other subjects because present machines are hopelessly overused.

Proposals for a national plan to equip scientists with the most modern supercomputers comes from a group of eminent scientists from universities and industry, under the chairmanship of Professor Alex Forsyth, of the University of Warwick.

Their scheme would be implemented between 1986 and 1991, with reviews in 1988 and

1990 of advances in computer science that may need an additional initiative.

In their assessment, the scientists argue that the need for supercomputers has reached the stage at which it can be regarded as a third scientific method, adding a new dimension to traditional methods of research - theoretical work and practical experiment and observation.

They support their case with an example of progress in aeronautical research, whereby it is almost possible to design and put into manufacture an aircraft by computer-aided design, without the use of wind tunnel studies and construction of an experimental prototype.

Computers of colossal power are needed for such ventures. They are provided mainly by two types, known as the Cray series of machines and the Cyber series, which comprise 90 per cent of the world's supercomputers, according to the report. Both ranges of

machines are made in the United States.

The world population of Cray and Cyber machines is divided between United States, 77; Britain, 13; West Germany, 10; France, 10; Japan, 5; Canada, 2; Middle East, 2; Netherlands, 2; Australia, 1; and Italy, 1.

The computer industry in Britain abandoned attempts to compete in the manufacture of supercomputers more than 15 years ago after the retirement of the Atlas family of machines.

Today's supercomputers are 3,000 times better than the Atlas, but, more important, they are 3,000 times cheaper for each computation. In Britain, there are four Cray machines in industrial research centres; others at GCHQ Cheltenham; one at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell; one at the European Centre for Weather Forecasting; and four at Ministry of Defence research establishments.



Models display the dresses which have been in cardboard boxes for 40 years.

1940s' dresses go on sale

A remarkable collection of 1940s dresses, discovered at a factory in Loughborough, Leicestershire, were being offered for sale yesterday.

Many still have their original price tickets, although they were being offered for sale at three times as much.

Miss Jill Pearson, a director of Golden Cage clothes shop in Nottingham, which is selling the 50 dresses, said yesterday: "It is quite extraordinary really and amazing to find dresses like this dating from the last

war which have never been worn."

"Some are still on their original coat hangers and we have the price tickets which showed that the dresses cost between £7 and £15 then, though they must have been of very good quality."

"Some are cocktail dresses with beads, others have little puffed sleeves and there is even a maternity dress and a sun dress. They are made of lovely cottons, taffetas and crepes in a large variety of colours."

Miss Pearson said the dresses were found when a Loughborough factory was clearing up to move to new premises. They were packed in cardboard boxes and were remarkably well preserved.

"It is amazing that it should all have coincided with the fortieth anniversary of the end of the war," Miss Pearson said. "Because it is an 'anniversary find'." Miss Pearson has decided that 10 per cent of the profits will go to St Dunstan's to help the blind.

BBC drops violent TV play

A violent television play due to be screened on BBC 2 tonight has been dropped.

The decision not to transmit the play, entitled *Urban Jungle*, was made last night by Mr Robin Midgley, head of drama and television at the BBC's Birmingham centre.

The play opens with the rape and murder of a young prostitute in Bradford's underworld and also shows a black drugs pusher being tortured.

The local police chief and his constables in the play are portrayed as corrupt.

Last night Pebble Mill would not give a reason for dropping the play.

An official said: "After taking legal advice the head of drama and television at Pebble Mill had advised the Controller of BBC 2, Mr Graeme McDonald, that *Urban Jungle* should not be transmitted in its present form."

"I cannot go into further details because of the legal implications. Future transmission of the play will be considered in due course."

The play, in the series "Summer Season" on BBC 2, tells the story of a young reporter investigating the murder of a prostitute in the city.

It is the first television play by a new writer, Mr Garry Lyons, who is Fellow in Theatre at Bradford University.

Mr Lyons was unavailable for comment last night.

Sinclair sales 'double those of closest rival'

Sinclair Research, the home computer supplier which is in financial difficulties, still sells twice as many computers as its nearest rival, according to AGB, the independent market research group (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

Its report claims that sales of the Sinclair Spectrum Plus home computer have grown steadily since last October.

"In less than a year, Spectrum Plus sales have shot up to more than double those of any other computer, giving Sinclair an overall United Kingdom home computer market share of nearly 40 per cent."

Dixons, the retailing chain which signed a £10 million deal last week with Sinclair Research, is to launch a national sales promotion today offering the Spectrum computer, accompanying software with joystick tape recorder for under £140, only £10 more than the price of the computer itself.

Shot twins to be buried apart from mother

The twin boys of a divorced model who died in a family massacre at an Essex farm house last week are to be buried apart from their mother. Nicholas and Daniel Caffell, aged six, will be buried in a private ceremony in London while their mother Sheila Caffell, aged 28, will be cremated separately.

The funerals were arranged after Mrs Caffell's former husband Colin refused to let the boys share the same grave as their mother.

Detective Insp Robert Miller told an inquest at Braintree, Essex, yesterday that Mrs Caffell, who was found dead at White House Farm in Tolleshunt D'Arcy last Wednesday with the bodies of her adoptive parents, Mr and Mrs Ralph Bamber, both aged 61, and her sons, had killed herself. The wounds of the other four dead did not appear to be self-inflicted, he said.

All five had gunshot wounds, he said. Police went to the house after Mr Bamber telephoned his adopted son Jeremy, aged 27, in the early hours of the morning.

The Deputy Essex Coroner, Dr Geoffrey Tompkins, adjourned the hearing for two months after granting permission for the funeral arrangements to go ahead.

Mrs Caffell and her parents will be cremated at Colchester tomorrow after a funeral service in the fourteenth century church of St Nicholas, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, where Mrs Bamber was a churchwarden.

Warning to credit card firms on small print

By Robin Young

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, complained yesterday that he has to squint through a magnifying glass before he can read the terms and conditions of use on some credit and charge card application forms. He gave a warning that if the documents were hard to read, agreements based on them might be unenforceable in law.

"I wear spectacles with which I can read the smallest newspaper print with ease," Sir Gordon said, "and as a lawyer I am used to reading fine print. It is disgraceful when one needs a magnifying glass to read the terms in credit agreement forms or related to the use of credit and shopping cards. It is wholly unacceptable as a trading practice that terms and conditions should be printed in such a way that they are practically unreadable to the average man and woman."

Sir Gordon complained that not only was the type-face small, but often the lettering was printed in faint grey ink or on a confusing mottled background which would hardly encourage the customer to understand the terms of the agreement.

"In order to avoid the danger of their agreements being unenforceable, firms must produce readable documents," Sir Gordon said. "For their own protection, customers should refuse to sign any agreement if they cannot easily read the terms and conditions."

Dog's bedside manner is a comfort for patients

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The bedside manner of man's best friend can be as therapeutic for some patients and invalids as a visit from the doctor, nurses were told yesterday (Our Science Correspondent writes).

Extrovert dogs that like meeting strangers act as health visitors to the sick and elderly in hospitals, hospices and eventide homes.

More than 800 dogs and their owners are involved in the scheme organized by Mrs Lesley Scott Ordish, founder and director of the PRO Dogs National Charity.

Some people find it easier to communicate with animals,

while for others the visits are the only ones they receive, she said. The dogs can improve morale and help withdrawn patients take an interest in life again.

Mrs Scott Ordish introduced Raftery, a 12-stone Irish wolfhound, Poppy, and English setter and Jaffa, a golden retriever, to overseas nurses attending an international summer school in London, organized by the Royal College of Nursing.

The three dogs were typical of those accepted for the scheme. All the animals are assessed by a veterinary surgeon or a trainer

EastEnders loses the ratings battle

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The BBC's television soap opera *EastEnders* is to be moved after losing the battle for viewers with ITV's *Emmerdale Farm*.

Mr Michael Grade, the controller of BBC 1, said yesterday that *EastEnders* would be moved back 30 minutes to 7.30pm because its story lines were becoming more adult.

Mr Grade has already been the subject of criticism from Mrs Mary Whitehouse and the

National Viewers' and Listeners' Association because of the content of the BBC series which began last February.

But ITV and advertising agencies were convinced that the move was caused by poor ratings after commercial television networked Yorkshire Television's *Emmerdale Farm* in direct competition with *EastEnders*.

One advertising agency executive said: "The argument about adult story lines seems a little flimsy if the series is only

being moved back by 30 minutes. There is very little difference between the audiences at 7pm and that at 7.30pm."

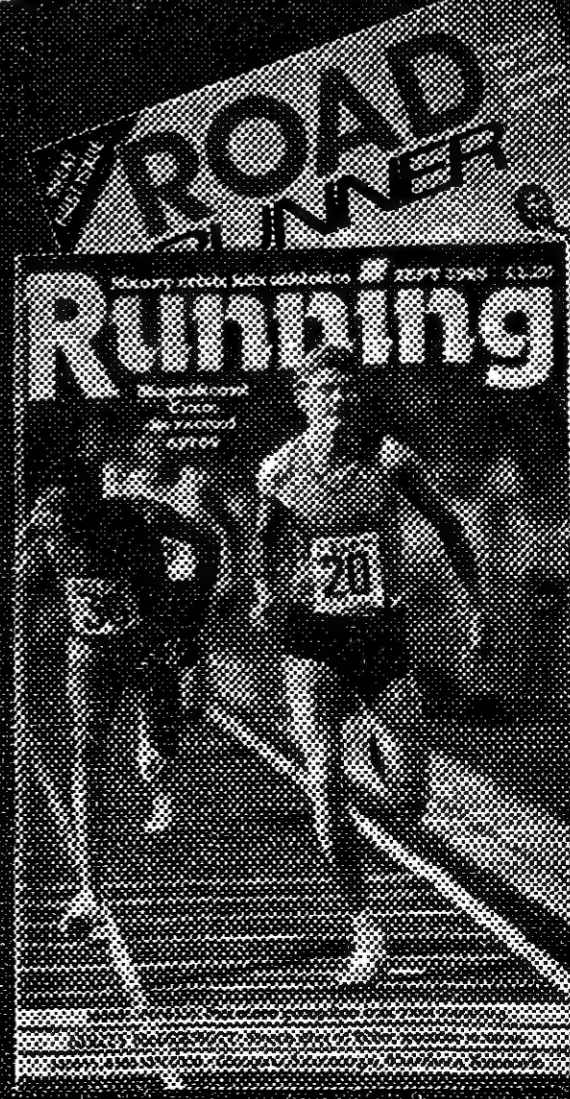
EastEnders, and the chat show hosted by Terry Wogan, were Mr Grade's two key features designed to bring in early evening BBC viewers, and both have had a disappointing reception.

The season will see the return of Alf Garnett in a new comedy by Johnny Speight. In

Sickness and in Health, the return of *The Young Ones*, and a new series, *Happy Families*, which features three members of *The Young Ones* team, Rik Mayall, Adrian Edmondson, and Nigel Planer.

Alan Whicker will present a 10-part series on British businessmen in America, *Living with Uncle Sam*, and a two-part documentary, *Downing Street*, will include film inside the Prime Minister's residence with cameras at a meeting of the Cabinet.

We've crammed even more into it.



This month's Running Magazine comes with a free new magazine. It's called Roadrunner and it's packed with fascinating news, facts and advice

for runners who are happiest on the highways. So get your running shoes on and get down to your newsagents. On the double.

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More teenagers in jail despite Act aimed at reducing custody

By Michael Horsnell

A 30 per cent rise in the number of young women in custody and a 1.4 per cent increase in the total number of teenagers behind bars has come after the Criminal Justice Act 1982, which aimed to reduce the amount of custody for young people.

That was disclosed yesterday by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro). Nacro says that, in spite of the legislation, "all the principal defects in our approach to sentencing teenage offenders, in particular our over-use of custody, remains as deep-rooted as ever".

The Act, which came into force in May 1983, abolished prison and hospital for young offenders, replacing them with a "youth custody" sentence and empowered courts to pass shorter detention centre orders. It also extended the range of non-custodial penalties. When presenting the Act in 1982 Lord Whitelaw, who was then Home Secretary, said that it would "assist the courts to avoid a custodial sentence except where one is absolutely necessary".

The Nacro report examines the first 12 months of the Act's operation and compares that period with the previous year. It finds that:

- The number of young offenders entering penal establishments rose from 28,506 to 28,910.
- The number of young women doing so rose from 715 to 860.

Kosher meat sprayed by raiders

Four masked raiders believed to be animal rights activists, yesterday broke into a meat factory and caused more than £7,000 of damage.

The four men, wearing dark clothes and balaclavas, burst into the Tins Meat Company's premises in Luton, Bedfordshire, held members of staff at knifepoint and sprayed carcasses with caustic soda.

Public health officials impounded the meat to check whether it was still safe to eat. It was due to be sold yesterday to kosher butcher shops in the South-east.

Jail for fan

Mark Smith, aged 17, of Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, a Chelsea football supporter, who broke the nose of a passer-by after a match, was sentenced at Hove Magistrates' Court, London yesterday to five months' youth custody.

Laker attempt to block settlement adjourned

The attempt by Sir Freddie Laker to block a £35million settlement of the American anti-trust lawsuit over the collapse of his Skytrain operation, was adjourned at the High Court, London yesterday.

It had been expected that Sir Freddie's case, which is being heard in private before Sir

Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, would end yesterday. The case will continue behind closed doors tomorrow.

Sir Freddie and Mrs Joan Laker, his first wife, are seeking to reverse an order granted last week by Mr John Bradburn, Registrar in Bankruptcy giving the liquidator of Laker Airways International, in which Sir Freddie and his former wife are shareholders, permission to sign the deal on behalf of the company.

But Sir Freddie, who has been offered a personal deal of \$8 million (£5.78 million), claims that the proposed settlement is "pitifully inadequate".

In the US lawsuit, the liquidator of Laker Airways has a claim for \$350 million damages (£253 million) against a number of large airlines who, it is claimed, conspired to put Laker's cut-price operation out of business. Under American law, damages awarded in successful anti-trust claims are automatically trebled.

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EEC plan to equalize MEPs' pay rejected

By George Hill

The Home Office has rejected EEC proposals for common pay, pension and tax arrangements for all members of the European Parliament, which would increase British MEPs' gross earnings by at least 50 per cent and take-home pay by considerably more.

"The Government sees no justification for departing from the previously agreed view that MEPs' salaries should continue to be paid by national governments at national rates," according to the Home Office's reply to schemes put forward by the European Parliament and the EEC commission.

The reply was published yesterday in a report from the Commons committee which considers the legal and political implications of Community proposals.

A common salary for MEPs would be at least £25,000 a year. That compares with £16,904 received by British MEPs who are not also members of the House of Commons.

Similar proposals to harmonize pension schemes and to subject MEPs' salaries to European Community tax instead of the higher United Kingdom tax would widen the gap much further between MEPs and their Westminster colleagues.

"As they are not employees of the Community but directly elected representatives from member states, there is no reason why their pay should not be determined by their national governments," the Home Office says. "MEPs have no greater case for special tax treatment than for state representatives in any other forum."

Twelve killed as car bomb explodes in Beirut



A Christian Lebanese woman, her dress splattered with blood, is being helped away from the scene of a car blast in Beirut yesterday. At least 12 people were killed and 75 injured when the car, containing 450lb of dynamite, exploded in the Christian suburb of Saad el-Boushrieh (Our Correspondent writes). No group has claimed responsibility. It was the second car bombing in the heavily guarded Christian sector this year. Forty-three people were killed in a similar attack in the Sma El-Fil district near by on May 22. The latest blast made a 6.5ft deep crater in the street. It ripped off the facades of four buildings and wrecked 24 apartments, civil defence officials said.

Italian police try to regain initiative from Mafia bosses

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The struggle against the Sicilian Mafia has reached a crucial point as the Government prepares its counter-offensive.

In the last few weeks the Mafia has reimposed much of its traditional authority based on fear, by murdering two leading police investigators.

Signor Oscar Scalfaro, the hard-pressed Minister of the Interior, told Parliament on Tuesday night: "The Mafia has gained an undeniable success in terms of public opinion by restoring its own image of a power which knows no obstacles".

Events in Palermo since the end of July have certainly been harrowing. First the Mafia murdered the head of the flying squad's special section, which dealt with the hunting down of Mafia bosses wanted on serious charges. There are estimated to be some 200 such fugitives on the island.

A young man suspected of having been involved in this murder died while under interrogation in circumstances yet to be clarified and his family accused the police of physical violence and torture. Signor Scalfaro suspended the three officers responsible for the interrogation and, as a result, was booed and hissed by police when he attended the funeral of two more Mafia victims, another member of the flying squad and a police constable.

The Mafia seems to be following two aims. Firstly they want to end the successes the police have had in rounding up important fugitives and, secondly, they want to stop or cripple the mass trial of Mafia suspects scheduled for the turn of the year.

Much of the trial's evidence will be based on the unprecedented confession of Tommaso Buscetta, the first of the leading Mafia figures to agree to testify. His confessions represent a notable victory for investigators and the Mafia leadership is clearly intent on trying to deny the authorities as much of his usefulness as possible.

They also want to remove the impression that this and other successes has on public opinion that the Mafia's days were numbered. Signor Scalfaro has gone out of his way to assure Parliament that it was wrong to suppose the state could not deal with organized crime when it had emerged successful from the battle against terrorism.

He has sent more than 700 police reinforcements to the island and was able to tell Parliament that there was a long list of policemen volunteering for service in Sicily.

But the situation in both statistical and psychological terms remains daunting. In 1984 there were 230 Mafia murders and there were 106 in the first six months of this year. There were 378 serious robberies last year attributed to the Mafia and 595 in the first six months of this year.

The effort in the psychological field will be aimed at showing that, despite setbacks, the state will be able to regain the initiative.

Glut brings gloom for US farmers

From Christopher Thomas Washington

American farmers are gloomily producing bumper crops this year. It will mean glut in some products, forcing down prices and sending further shock waves through a beleaguered industry. President Reagan has been forced to abandon a revolutionary overhaul of the chaotic system of farm supports.

With reports of more farm bankruptcies and rural bank failures pouring in to Washington from many parts of the country, the Administration faces a daunting political battle if it attempts even the most modest move towards reducing public aid for agriculture.

Spreading loan defaults and associated rural bank failures have added to the alarm about the state of American farming. To the consumers' delight, prices of farm products continue to drop. There is a surplus of everything from soy beans and cotton to grapes and corn. Because most corn production is used for animal feed, there is likely to be an associated drop in the supermarket prices of pork, beef and poultry.

The parlous state of much of American agriculture has big implications for the Administration's attempt to reduce the budget deficit. The Government projected this week, without satisfaction, that American farmers will harvest huge corn and soy bean crops this year, meaning more distress in the farm belt and adding on the pressures to increase support payments. Because of lower exports, stores of corn will reach record proportions.

The irony of producing too much is a peculiarity of the times. Normally, farmers can logically expect to do better with bumper crops, but the combined effects of higher production, lower prices, falling land prices and high interest rates have produced a unique and peculiar set of circumstances. Small farmers are the main victims, a fact reflected in new statistics showing that the average farm size has risen from 427 acres five years ago to 445 acres. There are 2,280,000 farms in America.

Polls show Palme heading for victory in Swedish election

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Two public opinion polls published in Sweden yesterday showed the Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme's Socialist Party, heading for a comfortable win in next month's election.

The first, published in the authoritative independent national daily *Dagens Nyheter* under the headline: "Palme keeps the lead", showed the Socialists and the Communists receiving 49.8 per cent of votes and the non-socialist parties only 46.1 per cent.

The second, in the business magazine *Veckans Affärer*, showed the Socialist bloc with a slightly larger lead of 3.9 per cent and the Liberal Party registering only 4.8 per cent. A party must poll more than 4 per cent to qualify for Parliament.

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UN predicts 484 million may starve

Rome (AFP) - Thirty of the 51 nations in Africa will be unable to feed themselves by the year 2025, says a new report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

The report, which was issued on Tuesday, says that the UN Food and Agriculture Organization states in its annual report on the world food situation.

It says that the countries concerned, with an estimated 484 million inhabitants, represent 59 per cent of the continent's population.

Galloping birthrates, spiralling urbanization, chronic scarcity of investment and drought are main causes for concern, FAO says in the report, which was issued on Tuesday.

Africa, it says, was the only continent last year in which food production trailed behind birthrate. In 26 countries consumption per head of basic foodstuffs was lower than in 1970, dropping by about 1 per cent each year.

The imbalance was aggravated by migration to cities and towns, which last year housed 22 per cent of the continental population, double the figure of 20 years before. Available labour in the countryside was diminishing, while towns had experienced growing food requirements.

Irrigation should be extended massively. Currently, 70 per cent of irrigated land was concentrated in six northern and north-eastern countries.

FAO says that spectacular results are possible relying on rain alone. Chad, one of the five countries worst hit by drought, with 1.5 million victims, could feed the whole of the sub-Saharan region by itself provided intensive development of agriculture was accompanied by widespread protection and storage of harvests.

The report says that gross investment of \$2.4 billion (£1.7 billion) a year was required until the year 2000 to revive African food production, and a doubling of foreign aid was needed.

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Court of Appeal

Reservoir contractor must pay rates

Bartlett (Valuation Officer) v Reservoir Aggregates Ltd
Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Sir George Waller

(Judgment delivered July 31)

A company which carried out operations for the deepening of a reservoir for Thames Water Authority by excavating a stratum of gravel above the clay floor of the reservoir was in material occupation of the reservoir during the period of the operations.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the company, Reservoir Aggregates Ltd (RA), from a decision of the Lands Tribunal that RA was in exclusive occupation of the mineral workings in the bed of Queen Mary Reservoir, west London, for its own purposes and that the occupation was accordingly rateable.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC and Mr Guy Roots for RA; Mr Alan Fletcher, QC and Mr David Mole for the valuation officer.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that the reservoir was completed in 1925 and supplied water to large parts of London. Demand had steadily increased over the years and had given rise to a need for deepening the reservoir.

On January 20, 1969, the Metropolitan Water Board (as the predecessor of the Thames Water Authority) entered into an agreement with RA which was a consortium of mineral undertakers. The agreement granted to RA during a period of 10 years, subject to extension, "the exclusive right of excavating, processing, removing and disposing of minerals, hard core and shales on and from the site". The site was defined as the reservoir and certain adjoining land.

Dredging of the reservoir began in September 1974. It involved the removal of mud, silt and gravel down to the London clay.

Throughout the period of working, assessments were entered in the valuation list in respect of the mineral workings in the bed of Queen Mary Reservoir, west London, for its own purposes and that the occupation was accordingly rateable.

The proposals which had given rise to the present dispute sought to increase those assessments by taking into account the workings in the reservoir. The local valuation court held that RA was not in permanent occupation of the gravel stratum under the reservoir and held that, therefore, it was not a rateable hereditament. That decision was reversed by the Lands Tribunal.

It was submitted on behalf of RA that neither the owner nor the contractor was rateable for a hereditament in course of construction and there was no difference in principle between the present case and the case of a contractor who was building a house for another.

The leading authority in relation to the rateability of premises in the course of construction or alteration was *Arbuckle Smith & Co Ltd v Greenwood Corporation* [1969] AC 513.

The House of Lords there held that as the works were taking place on the premises according to their nature there was no occupation attracting liability to rate. There was, in Lord Radcliffe's words, at p.529, "no enjoyment of the value of the building as a warehouse".

But in the present case there was certainly enjoyment of the value of the gravel by RA.

The fact that the reservoir was in course of alteration by deepening and that RA was carrying out the work did not exclude the possibility that RA was in rateable occupation of the stratum. Whether RA was or not depended upon the application of the four requirements for rateable occupation stated by Lord Justice Tucker in *John Laing & Sons Ltd v Kingwood Assessment Committee* [1949] 1 KB 344, 350:

"First, there must be actual occupation; secondly, that it must be exclusive for the particular purposes of the possessor; thirdly, that the possession must be of some value or benefit to the possessor; and, fourthly, the possession must be for too transient a period."

It could be said that a purpose of RA's activity was the excavation of the reservoir. But there was no reason why RA's rights and activities in respect of the gravel should not nevertheless constitute occupation of the gravel stratum in the circumstances.

RA's occupation of the gravel stratum as beneficial owner of the right to take the gravel was exclusive for the purposes of taking the gravel. RA was subject to restrictions but the control exercised over it was not directed at reducing its ability to take the minerals but at protecting the reservoir and its water.

As to the remaining two requirements, those were plainly satisfied: RA's occupation was of value to RA, and a 20-year right to extract minerals could not be described as transient.

RA was in rateable occupation of the gravel and, therefore, the decision of the Lands Tribunal was right.

Lord Justice Lloyd and Sir George Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, Inland Revenue Solicitor.

Law Report August 15 1985

Transporter is exempt breakdown vehicle

Kennet v Holding & Barnes Ltd and Another
T. L. Harvey Ltd v Hall and Another
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Beldam
(Judgment delivered July 30)

A suitably constructed breakdown or recovery vehicle used by a motor trader under a trade licence to transport one disabled vehicle loaded on the vehicle and another disabled vehicle towed behind, did not require a goods vehicle licence or test certificate under the Goods Vehicles (Plating and Testing) Regulations (SI 1968 No 601) and (SI 1971 No 332), or a vehicle licence under the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971, or an operator's licence under the Road Transport Act 1960.

Accordingly, such use without a licence other than a trade licence did not constitute an offence under section 46(1) and (2) of the Road Transport Act 1968, sections 8, 12 and 16 of the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971, or section 60 of the Road Transport Act 1968.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, in a reserved judgment, dismissing Inspector John Kennet's appeal against the decision of Harlow Justices on November 12, 1984, that Holding & Barnes Ltd and Steven James Holloway, the owners and driver of

a lorry used for the recovery of two mechanically disabled vehicles by raising and carrying one and towing the other, were not guilty of using the vehicle without plating and test certificates in contravention of section 46(1) and (2) of the Road Transport Act 1968.

The court also allowed T. L. Harvey Ltd's appeal against the decision of Colchester Justices on January 4, 1985 that in using a recovery vehicle under a trade licence for the purpose of conveying two accident damaged vehicles in a similar way without plating and test certificates, excise licence or operator's licence, the defendants were guilty of offences under the relevant statutory provisions.

Miss Ann Maffett for the prosecutors; Miss Geraldine Melnick for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE BELDAM, giving the judgment of the court, said that the vehicle in the first appeal was equipped with a crane behind the cab. The vehicle was carrying a disabled motor car on a flatbed on the chassis and was drawing a second car whose front wheels were suspended from the vehicle.

In the second appeal, the recovery vehicle was fitted with a winch which could be used to lift a disabled vehicle on to it and was equipped to tow another vehicle behind.

Divisional Court

Transporter is exempt breakdown vehicle

If the vehicles in question were "breakdown vehicles" as defined in regulation 3 of the Goods Vehicles (Plating and Testing) Regulations (SI 1968 No 1476), they could lawfully be used without a plating or test certificate and moreover no operator's licence was required.

By regulation 3 "breakdown vehicle" meant a motor vehicle on which there was mounted apparatus designed for raising a disabled vehicle wholly or partly from the ground or for drawing a disabled vehicle when so raised and which was not used for the conveyance of goods other than a disabled vehicle wholly raised by that apparatus and which carried no other load than articles required for the operation of, or in connection with, that apparatus or otherwise for dealing with disabled vehicles.

Were the vehicles being towed to be regarded as loads carried by the vehicles?

From the context in which the words were used it could not have been intended that the use of a vehicle for drawing a partly raised, disabled vehicle was to be regarded either as user for the conveyance of goods or the carriage of a load.

Since the defendants in the second appeal were the holders of a trade licence which covered the use of the vehicle as a recovery vehicle,

no offence could be committed against section 8 of the 1971 Act unless there had been an infringement of the user of the vehicle permitted by section

Gorbachov offers Reagan a last chance to agree to nuclear test ban

By urging the United States to match Moscow in imposing a ban on nuclear testing, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov is giving President Reagan a final chance to take up the Soviet leader's offer of a joint moratorium, informed Soviet sources said yesterday.

An American change of mind at this stage would greatly improve a "largely unworkable" Soviet-American atmosphere in the run-up to the November summit between Mr Gorbachov and Mr Reagan in Geneva, sources suggested.

Yesterday *Pravda* carried a front-page re-iteration by Mr Gorbachov of his offer, in the form of an interview with *Tass*.

The Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing came into force on August 6, the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing.

In his latest statement Mr Gorbachov denied American

charges that Moscow was only willing to impose its five-month ban on testing because the Soviet Union had already completed its current testing programme, whereas American warhead and weapons tests remained unfinished.

He said the Soviet moratorium meant that, on the contrary, the Soviet testing programme had been interrupted and left uncompleted. This had not been an easy decision for the Kremlin, to make and had only been taken after thorough study.

Mr Gorbachov said the US had carried out far more tests than the Soviet Union over recent years, adding that both sides had the means to monitor and verify a joint moratorium.

Officials said the Americans were using the problem of verification as an excuse, and that the real American aim was

Hanoi hands back more remains of US soldiers

Hanoi (AFP) - Vietnam has returned the presumed remains of 26 US States servicemen listed as missing in action in the Vietnam War.

At the same time Vietnamese officials said Hanoi was in favour of high-level talks on the missing-in-action issue. Yesterday's handover, after an hour-long airport ceremony, was the biggest since 1982 when Vietnam began returning remains of missing soldiers.

The remains were given to a 16-member US delegation which examined them before loading them onto a US Air Force transport plane to be taken to Manila. Today the remains will be sent to the army's central identification laboratory in Hawaii.

The leader of the Vietnamese delegation, Mr Cu Dinh Ba, the head of the North American department at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, emphasized Vietnam's willingness to co-operate with the United States over the issue of missing soldiers.

He said Hanoi was considering an appropriate time for a high-level meeting to settle the question, adding: "The sooner the better." On Friday Washington accepted in principle last month's Vietnamese proposal for discussions.

According to US figures, the identified remains of 99 men have been handed over since 1982, but 2,464 are still missing in Indo-China - 1,820 of them in Vietnam.



The Pope on his way to an open-air Mass in the Central African Republic. He has agreed to meet the killer of a nun who he is to beatify in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, today.

Judge loses legal challenge to conviction

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

Mr Justice Lionel Murphy constitutional challenge against conviction for attempting to pervert the course of justice was rejected by the High Court in Canberra yesterday.

The ruling by six judges came near the end of a three-day hearing of constitutional and legal argument raised by Mr Justice Murphy's conviction of July 5.

The defence contended that Section 43 of the Commonwealth Crimes Act could not apply to attempts to interfere with criminal proceedings before a magistrate.

He was not exercising the judicial power of the Commonwealth because a committing magistrate was performing an administrative function. Therefore no offence had been committed, the defence argued.

The defence also claimed that the section of the Federal Judiciary Act which empowered a magistrate to hear federal conspiracy charges against Mr Morgan Ryan, the case to which the charge against Mr Justice Murphy relates, was not a valid extension of Commonwealth powers.

The High Court held that both federal laws were valid.

The High Court decided to refer back to the Supreme Court of New South Wales 21 points of law referred to it by Mr Justice Cantor, the judge in the Murphy trial.

Star Wars popularity fades

Washington - A majority of Americans interviewed in a Star Wars poll in the light of the criticism made against it (Mohns in *AP* writes).

Support for the programme would drop further if it required the United States to violate or abandon the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the survey found.

The nationwide Washington Post-ABC News poll of 1,506 people was conducted from July 25 to 29.

About 53 per cent disapproved of the programme, 41 per cent approved and 5 per cent said they did not know.

Those who said they approved were asked whether they would still favour it if it meant violation or giving up the treaty. About 63 per cent said they would still support it, 32 per cent said they would not, and five per cent said they did not know or had no opinion.

Men approved the Star Wars development by 54 per cent to 43 per cent. But only 30 per cent of the approved, while 65 per cent disapproved.

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Pakistan to end martial law on January 1

Islamabad (Reuter, AP) - Martial law in Pakistan will be lifted by the end of the year, the Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said yesterday.

January 1, 1986 will dawn with complete restoration of democracy in the country, he told a rally in the Punjab province capital Lahore, the official AFP news agency reported.

In Rawalpindi, President Zia ul-Haq said the civilian government must continue the work of building an Islamic society.

In an address to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of Pakistan, he said it was not until the military seized power in 1977 that the real work of creating an Islamic state began.

The country's founders intended it to be a model to the world of an Islamic welfare state, but realization of these ideals had been neglected for 30 years, President Zia said.

Pakistan faced problems of corruption, inequality, a rising cost of living and nepotism, he added. "Not all the peoples' expectations of an Islamic society had yet been achieved. Pakistanis had to make a greater effort to achieve and enforce the Islamic system."

Israeli fury over accused officer

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

A recommendation that one of the country's top Army officers should be tried for his part in the deaths of two captured Palestinian guerrillas last year has led to strong protests in Israel.

"It is difficult to know if we are living in Israel or in a terrorist state," Lieutenant-General (reserve) Rafael Eitan, the former Israeli Army Chief of Staff and currently a Knesset member for the right-wing Tehiya Party, was quoted as saying. He was responding to the recommendation of the Attorney-General Professor Yitzhak Zamir, on Tuesday that Brigadier-General Mordechai be charged for striking the two guerrillas with his pistol after they were captured.

Israel's Chief Sephardic Rabbi, Mordechai Eliahu, also criticized the recommendation, citing Jewish law on the inadmissibility of punishing anyone for an offence committed while carrying out a holy mission of mercy.

Brigadier-General Mordechai had led the storming of an Israeli bus hijacked by four Palestinian guerrillas to the Gaza Strip in April last year. Two of the hijackers were killed when the bus was stormed, along with one of the passengers. Two others were captured alive, and were photographed being led away for interrogation by among others, Brigadier-General Mordechai. A few hours later they were dead.

A commission of inquiry was set up, and in its report submitted last week found that there was *prima facie* evidence that Brigadier-General Mordechai had struck the two captured guerrillas.

The Attorney-General recommended on Tuesday that Brigadier-General Mordechai be tried on charges of "causing grievous bodily harm and conduct unbecoming an officer."

The condemned cell?



And today modern technology is enabling us to identify and understand more and more of these factors that cause cancer.

(A cell like this, for example, can now be studied in minute detail, even though it measures only 1/10,000 of an inch across.)

Learning more helps us detect cancer earlier.

And the earlier we can detect it, the more effectively we can treat it.

Already, for example, an effective programme of smear tests could make a once deadly cancer almost totally preventable.

Other research has given doctors over thirty effective anti-cancer drugs, and has made surgery and radio-therapy increasingly successful.

In many cancers, in fact, the survival rate has improved dramatically.

So it is no idle boast to say that thanks to cancer research, many cancer cells are now already condemned.

Cabinet split on Taba avoided

An Israeli Government crisis over disputed land with Egypt was averted yesterday (David Bernstein writes from Jerusalem).

The inner Cabinet agreed to study a compromise proposal designed to bridge the differences between the Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr Peres favours meeting Egypt's demand that the future of Taba, the disputed strip of Sinai territory, be settled through international arbitration, on the understanding that this would remove a major obstacle in the way of improved relations with Egypt.

Mr Shamir does not want to give into Egypt, and wants the issue settled through conciliation.

There was considerable speculation in the Israeli press this week that Mr Peres was determined to force a decision on the issue, even if this meant bringing down the country's fragile unity Government.

The compromise put forward in the 10-man inner Cabinet yesterday by the Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Modai, was that the precise issues in contention between Egypt and Israel be formulated in bilateral talks, before taking a decision on how the issues are to be settled. The inner Cabinet is expected to adopt the proposal at its next session next week.

But while this may have averted a government crisis for the time being, it was by no means certain yesterday that Egypt would accept the idea.

Husain sees envoy

Amman (Reuter) - King Husain of Jordan and Mr Richard Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday met over a working lunch for talks believed to centre on a proposed meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team.

The official Jordanian-news agency, Petra, reported the meeting but gave no details. It followed two hours of talks between Mr Murphy and the Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Zeid al-Rifai.

Petra said Mr al-Rifai and Mr Murphy exchanged views on convening such a meeting "for the purpose of holding a dialogue to pave the way for an international conference to achieve a just and comprehensive Middle East peace."

Petra also said King Husain later met the Palestinian leader, Mr Yassir Arafat, and his senior aides, but gave no details of their talks.

Spain checks blood donors after 40 Aids deaths

Madrid - Spain is completing a decree law prohibiting payment to blood donors and strengthening controls on blood and plasma supplies (Harry Debelius writes).

About 40 Spaniards are estimated to have died of Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) since 1981.

The law will require laboratories importing plasma to certify its freedom from Aids antibodies. About half of the blood used in Spain is imported, most of it from the United States.

Donors will face more rigorous questioning, and high-risk groups such as homosexuals, prostitutes and addicts will be turned away.

Tests for antibodies will be obligatory for blood donated in areas of relatively high incidence, such as Barcelona and Madrid, but for economic reasons blood from other areas will be spot checked.

A Health Ministry official said that 20-30 per cent of blood from paid donors was found to contain Aids antibodies, which indicate that the donor has been in contact with the virus but not necessarily that he has the disease.

Is cancer still the death sentence people think? Or are we finally learning how to destroy cancer itself?

The human cell above is out of control.

Instead of reproducing in a normal orderly manner this one is multiplying relentlessly.

Gradually the extra cells being produced will form a tumour.

And eventually some will split off, spreading to other parts of the body and creating secondary cancers which will damage or destroy vital organs.

This is cancer.

And not too long ago it was little short of a death sentence in all but a few cases.

Today, however, things are beginning to change.

In some cases, for example, delinquent cells like the one above can be detected early on in their career. And eradicated before they're able to form a tumour.

In others the relentless growth and dangerous spread of

the disease can be controlled and sometimes stopped altogether.

Because of this, over 60,000 cancer sufferers now recover each year, and return to a normal, healthy life.

Sadly, though, many thousands are less fortunate.

And it is to help them that we need your money for more research.

How is research helping to find an answer?

Thanks to research we already know a great deal about cancer.

We know, for example, that eight out of ten cancers are caused by our lifestyle and environment through things like cigarettes, asbestos, radiation and certain chemicals.

We also know that viruses, certain genes and our diet can play a part.

How can you help?

We are Britain's largest cancer research charity, and over one third of all cancer research in this country is supported by us.

But to continue our present work and start urgent new work takes a vast amount of money.

So your support is vital.

You can help with a deed of covenant, a legacy or a donation, by writing to us at Dept TI 15/8 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

Or by getting in touch with your local Cancer Research Campaign committee through the telephone directory.

Sooner or later, we'll condemn cancer once and for all.

You can make it sooner.

Cancer Research Campaign

There's still a long way to go, but together we can beat cancer.

1

THE ARTS

Dance: John Percival

No getting away from Bizet



Carmen Playhouse

Peter Darrell's chief interest as a choreographer has always been to use dance to tell stories, since John Cranko's untimely death, no British choreographer does it better than he. So *Carmen* (an Edinburgh Festival commission for the Scottish Ballet, sponsored by Britoil and its North Sea partners, premiered on Tuesday) was predictably a subject to suit his gift. evident equally in his realistic ballets and his treatments of fantasies or fairy-tales, for making the characters convincing and the plot logical.

As with his *Cinderella* and *Beauty and the Beast*, Darrell has gone back beyond the standard theatrical versions to an original literary source. The programme note reminds us that he has good balletic precedent: Petipa made a *Carmen* ballet in 1845, the year that Mérimée's story was published and thirty years before Bizet's opera. The problem for Petipa's choreographic successors is that Bizet so entirely dominates our musical awareness of the subject that there is no ignoring him.

Dominic Muldowney has solved that problem for Darrell by composing a score based on themes from Bizet but drawing on several other works besides his *Carmen*: some of the lesser-known operas, especially *Djamileh*, and some rarely-heard songs and piano pieces. It is arranged, with much richness of instrumental colouration, for a small orchestra with no violin section but two prominently featured solo violins (Geoffrey Allan and Margaret Faulless) who are often given a quality that proves most apt. Guy Hamilton conducts splendidly.

The ballet is given in two acts - the first, almost an hour, gradually building José's subservience to Carmen, the second precipitously recording his downfall in a little over half an hour. There is no Micaëla in this plot, but

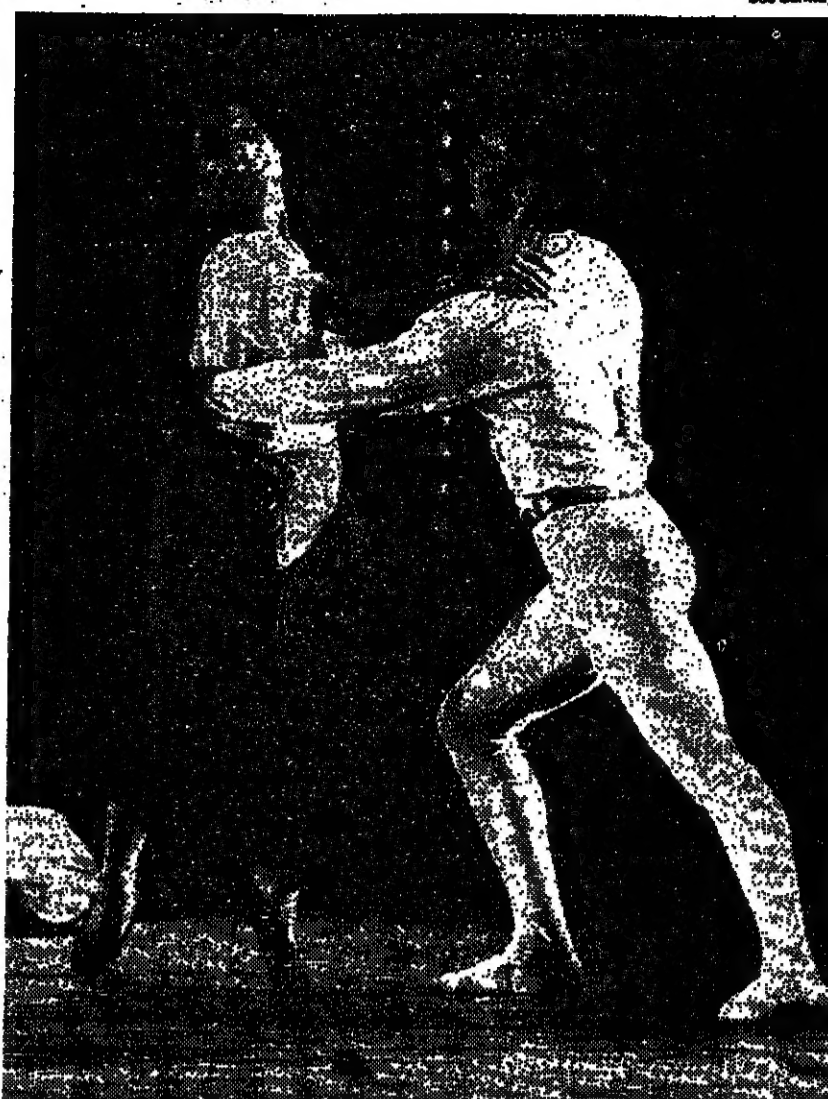
Carmen's husband Garcia (Christopher Gillard), as leader of the bandits, plays a crucial part in accelerating José's decline, and there is also a fortune-teller (Sally Collard-Gentle) who intervenes constantly, and not always convincingly, as an embodiment of fate.

There is a possible disadvantage, as well as benefit, in carefully filling out the details of the story. Roland Petit's one-act ballet *Carmen*, crudely emphatic though its action is, does concentrate the mind powerfully on its two protagonists, and Petit gave both of them flamboyantly effective roles. Darrell seems, by comparison, almost afraid to let rip with the great emotional wallow the audience may be hoping for.

Perhaps the cast will remedy that once they are more at ease in the roles. For the title part he picked Christine Camillo, who has the looks and the sexual allure but perhaps needs to flaunt them more. If the rest of her performance can develop the mixture of smouldering sensuality and vulnerability that she brings to the duet at the end of Act I, there will be no holding her. This is her first big creation and time is on her side.

Davide Bombana, as Don José, has probably the best of the choreography in the solos that find an unexpectedly forceful expression for his vacillating nature. He presents the character as a man born to lose but never giving up hope of winning. It is effectively done, but there is room for a more violent descent into degradation; he becomes haggard but never dishevelled.

Terry Bartlett's designs incorporate a two-storey permanent structure that imaginatively becomes a billiard, cigarette factory, jail, colonel's residence, mountain path or wherever else is required. Full marks for that; but Carmen's costumes, especially the striped number she dies in, look stiff and unconvincing. Some change to those might do wonders for Camillo's performance and the ballet's success.



Smouldering sensuality and vulnerability: Christine Camillo, in her first big creation, with Davide Bombana as the born loser

Theatre: Sarah Hemming

A Wee Touch of Class

Church Hill

With the theme of this year's Festival the Auld Alliance it seems a marvellous inspired idea to set Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* in genteel Edinburgh. Translated by Denise Coffey and adapted into Scots by Rikki Fulton, this production takes Molière's satire of the *nouveau riche* and his social pretensions and places it in the Edinburgh of the 1820s, at a time when the elegant New Town was being built.

The set, a glittering garish interior with its view out of the window across to the old town,

makes the point - but the desire to be in the up-and-coming area could evidently well apply to any age, and certainly to today.

Having got hold of so good an idea, it seems a shame that the company feels it necessary to spill it out. There is certainly a great deal in Joan Knight's production that is very funny. Coffey and Fulton have pulled the adaptation quite a long way from the original in terms of the language and legitimately so, since it stands up very well, certainly never feels like a translation and has great energy and liveliness. Games with words make for a great deal of this, though after a while the puns do begin to grate a little.

The characters are loosely transposed into the setting:

Monsieur Jourdain, the *nouveau riche* himself, becomes Archibald Jenner (a joke in itself for those acquainted with the store), an Edinburgh merchant desirous of a wee touch of class; he is played by Rikki Fulton as proud, a little pompous, but ultimately genial, and innocent enough to allow himself to be unwittingly taken for a ride by the leeches around him.

Fulton is an extremely funny man, whose vast experience of pantomime means that for much of the time he has the audience in the palm of his hand. He can turn a situation into something hilarious by one quick shift in his tone of voice, and he makes the dancing and elocution lessons - which

depend a great deal on the actor to find the humour - extremely lively. There is the problem though that, while the play needs a strong central performance, it can begin to look like a vehicle, and there are rather too many blank looks to the audience.

The plot is quite outrageous and never really meant to be taken seriously - Molière using the stock situation of young lovers outwitting the old man to make his satirical point, and extracting comic mileage out of disguises, farce and pantomime.

This begins well in this production with interchanges between the prissy music master (Alan Vicary) and precious dancing master (Kinny

Gardner), pointing up the more subtle satire of the climbers around Jenner, who really are more the villains of the piece. It is the subtlety of this though that slides away, farce is often laboured rather than given new wit, and Lord Fordell (Paul Young) is neither really villainous nor really funny enough to give point to the play. There are however some enjoyable performances - Janet Michael as Jenner's tight-lipped wife and Denise Coffey herself as the small and raucous maid.

With the tremendously inventive adaptation of the language and the width of the idea it is a pity that slightly more sharpness could not have been woven into the interplay between the characters.

London theatre

Are You Lonesome Tonight?

Phoenix

Alan Bleasdale's requiem for Elvis Presley opens with the sight of the King's coffin sliding into the back of a hearse, its lights blazing, a floral guitar suspended aloft like a crucifix. Colonel Parker, in the well-nourished form of Roger Booth, then steps forward, cradling a Presley doll. The boy's death doesn't matter, he says, as the show will still go on.

Mr Bleasdale says he wrote the piece to "redress the balance", enraged by the muck-raking biographies that appeared after Presley's death. Mr Bleasdale clearly loves his subject: perhaps he also has a special sympathy with him as a fellow provincial who dug his heels into Memphis, just as Mr Bleasdale cleaves to Liverpool, no matter how great their success elsewhere. What remains unclear is in what sense *Are You Lonesome Tonight?* parts company from the rest of the Colonel's show, for, like any exploitation of the Presley myth, it consists of a re-run of the most popular numbers and draws the usual contrast between the irresistible boy and the gross pill-popping Grace-lands recluse.

Mr Bleasdale presents the story from the viewpoint of two opposing groups. Voytek's stage consists of a performance area, backed with foil-wrapped Cadillac radiators; while the action is simultaneously observed by a pair of former aides spilling the beans to an English interviewer and by the older Presley, surrounded by his surviving courtiers.

You could expect such an arrangement to yield contrasted views of the past. But no. When Simon Bowman slouches on to give his first audition for Sun Records, and goes on to the scale the pelvic heights of



Martin Shaw: erotic mischief

"Hound Dog" and "Jailhouse Rock", we are supposedly seeing him as he was. Mr Bowman is a bit sharp-featured for the role, but otherwise he is as virile and rhythmically intoxicated an Elvis look-alike as I have seen.

Meanwhile the surrounding events emerge in a strangely garbled form, as though Mr Bleasdale were trying to lay the blame on someone other than the hero.

What should hold the two observing groups together is that they are both trying to work out why Presley's career went wrong. But apart from his late discovery that "I don't have the ability to control my life", no explanation is forthcoming; and the play, like many of the fans, is unable to face the decline from the golden boy to the bloated wreck. The two images remain totally separated, and the play lurches from one theatrical model to another in search of coherent focus, beginning with the enthroned King. In the manner of Sam Shepard's *Tooth of Crime*, and finally showing Presley calling on the assistance of his dead twin Jesse, like Willie Loman seeking the help of cousin Ben.

Martin Shaw, as the older Presley, has all the sexual mischief that his younger self lacks. Facing the pink-upholstered retreat, laden with obscene breakfasts and medicinal spoils, he comes over as a cross between Caligula and Mr Toad. But his power to touch our feelings in the early scenes, ribald lines ending on the verge of tears, progressively diminishes as he succumbs to the muddled sentimentalities of the ending. Robin LeFevre's production is spectacular and musically proficient, and contains good supporting performances from Peter Marinker and Robert East; it does not succeed in transmitting a clear point of view.

Irving Wardle

Suitcase Packers

Lyric, Hammersmith

Hanoch Levin's comedy with eight funerals won the 1984 award of Israel's Public Council for Culture and Art, whose citation noted that "the vantage point in all his plays is that of social or political criticism". Just how *Suitcase Packers* criticizes either social or political life eluded the present reviewer: maybe you have to be Israeli to understand the play's finer points.

Not that you have to speak Hebrew to understand the dialogue in Mike Alfreds's production, for the text (as distinct from the sub-text) is rendered through headphones in simultaneous live translation by a pair of actors who sporadically provide additional information in the form of whispered comments such as

"They're going much faster today".

Yet more assistance is given by a printed synopsis dividing the action into 18 scenes, in the course of which 26 denizens of Tel Aviv attempt in a variety of ways to shake off the emotional shackles that bind them to their respective families. Dismally enough, the ones who succeed are those who make their last bow on the pier which is periodically wheeled on stage.

A feckless young man tells his aged mother that he is flying the nest in order to join his girlfriend in Switzerland. His mother is exercised as much by her inability to vomit as by this evidence of filial impiety, and prays that his farewell hug will do the trick for her. Sitting at a bus-stop with his packed suitcase, he succumbs to the blandishments of a splendidly vulgar prostitute (Aliza Rosen) and "postpones" his escape.

Another young man with a crippling stutter moomies in and out of the action until he is picked up by a homosexual who invites him home to meet his poodle; realizing his true sexual orientation, the stutterer miraculously loses his impediment, on his return from a holiday with his new friend, however, his stutter is worse than ever, and it takes him several minutes of effort to deliver his last word to the assembled neighbours: "P-p-p-pigs".

They certainly are pigs - selfish, insensitive, greedy and largely stupid - but the fact that they are all trapped in the same sty fails to engage either our sympathy or our disgust, and the final funeral oration, after the suicide of a hunchback, is a makeshift plea for better understanding among men which is as ineffective as it is inarticulate.

Martin Cropper

Promenade Concert

LMP/Glover

Albert Hall/Radio 3

The long American summer continues. On Tuesday it was the summer of 1915 and Samuel Barber's *Knoxville*, of all this Prom season's transatlantic pipe-dreams the most seductively and successfully nostalgic.

Like his compatriot Dominick Argento after him, Barber had a knack with setting prose. His *Knoxville* cuts out the autobiographical prologue to James Agee's novel *A Death in The Family* and frames it until it almost fades into its musical surround. The four paragraphs describe the sounds and meditations of a summer evening in their own sonorous verbal rhythms. Barber makes of them an urban barcarolle, with strings, flute and harp rocking the voice of the bystanders, watching "people go by; things go by".

The wind and brass soloists of the London Mozart Players enjoyed no less the childlike traffic painting, the claxon of trumpet and oboe. And then the picture changes. The bold, physical detail, like a cover from the *Saturday Evening Post*, gives way to the evocation of an Andrew Wyeth canvas: figures "lying on quilts, on the grass, in a summer-evening", with simple, repeated cadences turning round on themselves again and again. Yvonne Kenny's was a gentle, dream-like performance, though neither as sharply observant nor as rhapsodic as the work can also be.

Mozart stood on either side. And with Kenny fresh from Lila in Glyndebourne's *Idomeneo*, what better than two works written only just before the opera? Before *Knoxville* we had heard the concert aria "Ah, lo pastello" from *Andromeda*. Kenny began the work, as it must begin, right at its emotional

centre: and the fusion of misery and anger in her opening exclamation was maintained through alternating recitative and aria up to the final cavatina's longing for death. Its sympathetic and prophetic oboe writing was most beautifully played by Celia Nicklin.

After *Knoxville* came Mozart's Symphony No 34, written in the same year as *Idomeneo*, and achieving, under Jane Glover's direction, that same balance of grace and gravity, with its phrasing and heavy, leaning *apogiatunas* perfectly weighted. If it was the clean, lithe string ensemble which came to the fore here, it was the distinction of the woodwind soloists which had characterized Schubert's Fifth Symphony right at the start. It propelled the evening on its way, full of fresh, fleeting contrasts and some delicious flute playing from Philippa Davies.

Hilary Finch

Opera

Rigoletto

Arena Sferisterio, Macerata

Macerata is a small hill-town about ten miles from the Adriatic coast south of Ancona, which for the past 20 summers has held an opera festival in its huge open-air arena. Last year's festival was notorious for its lack of direction, but the Ken Russell production of *La Bohème*, in which Mimi died not from consumption but from a drug overdose; Dario Argento, invited to direct this year's *Rigoletto*, would doubtless have provoked a similar scandal had his ideas proved acceptable to the artistic direction - the rumours ranged from Vikings to vampires. In the end Mauro Bolognini gave us instead a poor, old-fashioned production: the chorus stood in a line and the principals had to fend for themselves.

Singing Rigoletto in Italian, John Rawnsley demonstrated what a superb Verdi baritone he is: his tone was full, his timbre more authentically Italian, and his legato more seamless than in his London performances, when he had to cope with those sounds in the English language that fight Verdi's vocal lines. "Piangi, fanciulla" can rarely have been sung so beautifully, nor the exchanges with the

courtiers in Act II projected with such fine nuance. Unfortunately his performance was undermined by the directionless staging. Among its solecisms was Rigoletto's return home to Gilda while still dressed in his jester's garb - his two separate worlds, so vividly distinct in the music, are visually conflated from the start. This lack of a proper dramatic framework deprived Rawnsley of the chance to develop his characterization of comparable strength to his famous ENE waiter.

Gilda was sung by the 25-year-old Cecilia Gasdia, the darling of the Italian public since her Violetta in the Kleiber/Zeffirelli *Traviata* in Florence last winter, acclaimed on this page. The young prima donna has attracted some extra publicity by suing the music critic of a national newspaper for libel because he wrote, in his first-night review of her Gilda, that she had no top notes. When I heard her four nights later the disputed notes were all in place, but they certainly were not among the strengths of her performance. These lay, ironically, in her avoidance of purely vocal display and her ability to articulate musical detail in a tellingly dramatic way: "Caro nome" was a model of wistful introspection. Her voice is light and rather unvarying in colour, but her intelligent singing and

youthful, vulnerable appearance make her a convincing Gilda. Lando Bartolini as the Duke displayed a fine, warm, natural voice which he used clumsily; Mario Luperi was a splendid Sparafucile with enormous physical stature which he exploited to menacing effect.

John Mauceri, conducting, clearly had strong ideas about how the work should sound - good ones, as far as one could tell - but the Orchestra Filarmonica Marchigiana lacked incisive attack and sheer volume of sound.

● Macerata continues until Sunday with performances of *Aida* (with Fiorenza Cossotto and Nicola Martinucci) and *Lucia di Lammermoor* (with June Anderson and Alberto Cupido).

Nigel Jamieson

Television

All-American harem

Real Lives (BBC 1) was concerned with polygamy, a habit which rarely emerges in the West except, perhaps, in the cases of Dorothy Parker. No doubt there are psychological and even sociological reasons for such civilized abhorrence, since even in Salt Lake City - which must once have been regarded as the Eldorado of polygamists - the habit has been banned for the past 90 years. Nevertheless, last night's documentary examined those Mormons who still practise it "under cover".

Amongst these men with their "sister wives" was Albert Barlow, a placid if exhausted 83-year-old who has three wives - one of them was living upstairs, one downstairs, and the third in some undisclosed locality. He also has 34 children and 270 grandchildren: the family celebration resembled a football crowd. "The lust part wears off", Albert explained, making way for more spiritual pleasure - among which, if I interpreted his less than biblical remarks correctly, was the prospect of becoming a god. Well, it is a theory.

But the disapproving reactions to polygamy have in fact very little to do with any sexual

queasiness (although oddly it seems like incest even though it has no apparent connection with it) but arise rather because the condition represents a horrible combination of patriarchal assertiveness and religious fundamentalism, the mixture compounded by a fatal dose of such Americanisms as "a plural marriage situation".

On the other hand, the polygamists ought at least to be given marks for pursuing their eccentricity against all the odds. Albert Barlow has been imprisoned twice, and one polygamist described how in the Fifties the children of these unions were called "pigs", were considered less than human, and were assaulted, raped or abused without the authorities coming to their assistance. Yet the hardest people in the contemporary situation must be the "sister wives" themselves. They seemed to manage very well, being almost entirely free of anxiety or jealousy - although, since they are necessarily in the majority, they did seem unnecessarily subservient to their not particularly attractive joint spouses.

Peter Ackroyd

Dance in London

La Sylphide

Festival Hall

There were cheers, flowers and quite a few tears at the Festival Hall on Tuesday evening when Patricia Ruanne danced her last performance with London Festival Ballet in Peter Schaufuss's production of *La Sylphide*. A principal dancer with the Royal Ballet, she joined Festival Ballet in 1973 and quickly established herself as one of the company's senior ballerinas.

Her repertoire has been particularly wide-ranging. She has danced leading roles in all the company's classic productions, but her place in dance history will be assured as the first Juliet in Nureyev's spectacular and beautiful production of *Romeo and Juliet*. A stylish classicist, she has also shown herself to be a dancer of exceptional dramatic power, notably as Tatiana in *Olegin*, and as Katya Kabanova in Andre Prokoviev's *The Storm*.

In lighter roles, such as the heroine of Ronald Hynd's

Rosalinda, she displayed considerable wit and elegance. The clarity and intelligence which have marked all her dancing were evident in her portrayal of the Sylph on Tuesday, and her fellow dancers and members of the company were richly deserved. She now plans to take up a career as a freelance dancer.

Partnering her was Patrick Armand, whose easy virtuosity and clean, open style served as a reminder of how close the roots of the Bournonville school lie to those of the French school in which he was brought up. Apart from a few awkward moments in Act I, his acting was exemplary, with some nice individual touches.

Kerrison Cooke was an affably wicked Marge and Lucia Truglia a charming Effie. In this, the last week of its long London season, the company is in excellent form, dancing with precision and spirit. A hopeful portent of still more progress next season.

Judith Cruickshank

Jack Lang (below), France's Minister of Culture, is planning a private visit to the Edinburgh Festival, but he will find all too little 'French connection' in this country's public attitude to the arts: interview by Sandra Miller

Breaking down the old barriers

Jack Lang trained as a lawyer, was theatre director in both Nancy and Paris, professor in International Law, councillor to the First Secretary of the Socialist Party, and in 1981 he became Minister of Culture in President Mitterrand's government. The new government promptly declared culture a priority and not only doubled its budget but took the unprecedented step of integrating it within its plan of economic development.

"I would like," says Lang, "to consider culture as a part of the economy, and economy as part of culture, but this is dangerous because culture must not be considered as a mass-production industry. Cultural assets are not like others; they need special laws."

The example he gives is the new law on book sales which, until 1981, were based on a "free price" system dependent on the individual retailer. By passing the power of decision to the publishers, prices became fixed, enabling those publishers not only to control editorial decisions but also to redress a balance previously heavily tilted in favour of the more lucrative light reading.

The two key cultural issues in France at the moment are the policy of decentralization and that of European integration. "Culture is neither the privilege of one town nor of one social class," says Lang. "The will to decentralize the arts springs from the same basic idea as attempting to break down the differences between social classes as well as between Paris and the provinces."

Age-old barriers are being broken down; horizons, especially popular ones, are being widened. One of Lang's recent pet projects is the decision in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture - such joint actions between ministries are another of his innovations - to open a national centre for the culinary arts. Apart from the obvious financial benefits derived from such a splendid motto as "Etrangers mangez Français", this is symptomatic of Lang's new policy of "popularization".

"Why does a Minister of Culture worry about such things? Because nobody dealt with them... Cooking is after



all part of the art of living; it is part of our civilization." But during a time when France too faces economic problems such a policy could easily be seen as bread and circuses for the masses. Yet it generates employment and, so, if for no other reason, increases the popularity of the government.

President Mitterrand takes a personal interest and it was he who commissioned Joël Mijang to build an extension for the Louvre. And so "Vive la pyramide!". Fierce opposition arose, Lang believes, for two reasons: "Some people are against all we propose in principle, especially the man who was minister here under Giscard d'Estaing. And some people are conservative by nature. The same happened when the Eiffel Tower was built. The pyramid is beautiful!"

The man in question, Michel Guy, interviewed by the newspaper *Le Quotidien*, expressed no less uncertainty than his disapproval of a project he considers plain stupid, criticizing equally virulently Lang's policy of popularization. If cooking or the circus can be "culture", why not bull fighting, he wondered. Is Guy just a voice in the wilderness or the spokesman for a wider audience? Opinion polls rate Lang's popularity at more than 50 per cent.

As far as his policy of Europeanization is concerned, Lang has already instituted a series of events, including a meeting of the ministers of culture of the EEC in Naples in

1982 (which became an annual gathering), the founding of the first Théâtre de l'Europe in Paris and, this June, Athens was the first "Ville Européenne de la culture".

Lang is not averse to private patronage - the "mécénat" as it is called, doubtless as a homage to the patron of Virgil and Horace. He does not find it incompatible with a socialist government. "If we had not made a great public effort for culture, I would not have asked for these special financial facilities for private patronage. Otherwise it would have appeared as a kind of substitute for a defaulting state. It would be dangerous if the state took away its financial support and left things entirely to private enterprise, as in the United States. For example the Government gave over 10m frs to Peter Brook and that would not have been possible in England or the USA." Brook's eight-hour heroic performance of the Indian epic *Mahabharata* was premiered in May at the Avignon Festival and also shown in Athens.

"The civil servants of the EEC are the prime enemies of cultural Europe. They hate culture; they hate the artists. When we write the history of Europe it should be stated that the civil servants of the community are the enemies of culture."

Lang's term in office continues until the end of 1986, during which time he will supervise important old projects, such as the building of the Orsay museum for nineteenth-century art and the new Bastille opera. For the autumn, he is looking forward to a series of events, among them the inauguration of the Picasso museum and an "Oscar prize" fashion show at the Paris Opéra. Sculpture, according to Lang, has been the most neglected of all arts for the last 50 years, but is now receiving a boost through a series of commissions for public monuments, not least the wrapping up of Pont Neuf in September by Christo.

Lang is a very private person. "I am not minister every day. I refuse all official activities at night. I stay with my family, read, see a performance or go to a restaurant with friends."

SPECTRUM

The Afrikaners' champion

The Times Profile:
P. W. Botha

"We regard a process of evolutionary development as infinitely preferable to revolutionary cataclysm," remarked South Africa's President Botha during his visit to London last year. It is sadly ironic, therefore, that the man who has sought to introduce evolutionary change to South Africa should now see his experiment engulfed by the flames of black unrest.

When Mr Botha stands up in Durban tonight to address the Natal provincial congress of the ruling National Party, the world will be watching to see whether he still intends to push ahead with his programme of cautious reform at the risk of further turmoil in the black townships and possible revolt by his white Afrikaner constituents or whether he will respond with further repression.

Has he kept his taste for evolutionary development? Or will he follow the example of his forebears by fighting it out from within the white camp?

Mr Botha's speech has been advertised in advance as being a reformist one. He is expected to announce changes in the pass laws and influx controls and a

A mixture of mailed fist and velvet glove

broadening of the regulations that govern citizenship. But it is also certain to be a fighting speech as well.

Mr Botha has never been tolerant of opposition, whether it comes from members of his own Afrikaner "tribe," English-speaking white liberals or rioting blacks. He will make clear that he will deal ruthlessly with trouble-makers and will not lift the state of emergency, simply to please President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, so long as unrest continues in the townships.

His speech will be a classic mixture of mailed fist and velvet glove. It will, in fact, be classic Botha.

Botha is a man of many contradictions. Considered an apartheid hardliner throughout most of his political career, he is now dismissed as a Judas by many of the right-wing Afrikaners who once admired him.

Although his whole life has been devoted to politics and the development of the National Party, he feels more comfortable in the company of the military than when mixing with political colleagues in the Union Buildings in Pretoria or on the floor of Parliament in Cape Town. A devoted and loving husband and father, he can be



A fighter - but will Botha go against his political instincts to secure peace?

BIOGRAPHY

1916: Born in the district Paul Roux, Orange Free State, January 12. Educated at Paul Roux and Voortrekker High School, Bethlehem, O.F.S. law student at University College of the Orange Free State; leader of Christian Students Society and Association of Afrikaans Students.

1938: Recruited by Dr D. F. Malan, Cape Nationalist Leader, as an organizer for National Party of the Cape. Becomes deputy secretary five years later.

1943: Married Anna Elizabeth Rossouw. Two sons, three daughters, three grandchildren.

1948: Appointed Information Officer of Federal Council of the National Party.

1948: Elected Member of Parliament for George, Cape Province, and appointed Cape Secretary of National Party.

1958: Appointed by Dr H. F. Verwoerd as Deputy Minister of the Interior.

1961: Became Minister of Community Development and

Coloured Affairs in Dr Verwoerd's cabinet.

1966: Appointed Minister of Defence in Mr B. J. Vorster's cabinet, elected Cape leader of National Party and became member of board of directors Nationale Pers, newspaper publishers.

1978: Became Prime Minister on retirement of Mr Vorster, retaining defence portfolio.

1980: Relinquished defence portfolio to general Magnus Malan, former Chief of Defence Force.

1984: Sworn in as South Africa's first executive president.

ence during the preceding 12 years. Yet soon afterwards he amazed and delighted white liberals and the business community by telling his supporters that they must "adapt or die" if the white man was to remain in South Africa.

This was followed by a series of reforms such as the abolishing of the mixed marriages and immorality acts and the laws that prevented racially-mixed political parties.

It is wrong to regard Botha as a reformer, however. He is a reformulator. What he is trying to do is to modify the apartheid system in such a way as to ensure the continuation of Afrikaner control in the face of mounting internal and external pressures that are beginning to threaten it. This is what he means by evolutionary change.

Botha is an unlikely advocate of evolutionary change. Reared in a spirit of militant Afrikaner nationalism, he was considered an extremist for much of his political life. As a young activist he organized gangs of youths who broke up meetings of General Jan Smuts' United Party.

During the Second World War he briefly joined the Ossewabrandwag, an extreme right-wing pro-Nazi organization which opposed South Africa's participation in "England's war".

Even after the National Party won power in 1948, Botha showed himself to be a ruthless political fighter. He trampled roughshod over rivals in the

party and was merciless in his dealings with political opponents.

However it was this ruthless streak, together with his formidable administrative skills which enabled him to rise, first to the top of the National Party in the Cape and then, after a bitter and dirty battle, to take control of the government.

As with most Afrikaners, Botha developed his political philosophy as a reaction to

His philosophy is survival at any cost

British domination. Pieter Willem Botha (or "P.W.") as he is usually referred to in South Africa) was born a farmer's son in the Orange Free State in 1916, when memories were still fresh of the defeat the Afrikaners had suffered at the hands of British imperial might during the Anglo-Boer war. English-speakers ran the government, the mines and the industries and Afrikaners were treated as second class citizens.

The deaths of 20,000 Boer women and children in concentration camps provided the emotional dynamism which fuelled the growth of support for the National Party among young Afrikaners like Botha.

In March 1984, at the signing of the Nkomati peace agreement with Mozambique, Botha told President Samora Machel:

"The people I belong to know the feeling of powerlessness in the face of an external force greater than ours. Countless numbers of our women and children died in concentration camps, while their husbands, fathers and brothers fought the might of a great empire. Their sacrifice has kept the flame of freedom burning in the hearts of South Africans ever since."

Botha's political philosophy, like that of his predecessors, has been dominated by a determination that Afrikanerdom - the existence of a people sharing the same language, culture and religious beliefs - will survive at whatever cost. That philosophy is based on the premise that if blacks were given the parliamentary franchise, a winning alliance would be created between the "English" and the black voting masses that would "plough the Afrikaner under."

Botha was a firm supporter of Verwoerd, the man most responsible for turning the apartheid blueprint into reality, and was rewarded with a cabinet post.

Promotion quickly followed under Vorster when he succeeded Verwoerd. He was made minister of defence in 1966, a post he held for 12 years. Botha was a successful defence minister. He transformed the South African armed forces into a modern, formidable fighting force. Politically, this was a useful period as well. It enabled Botha, a convinced "hawk" in

A brave man as well as an impulsive one

Southern African regional relations, to cultivate the strong-man image without which no Afrikaner nationalist leader stands a chance of securing the highest office.

After he was elected prime minister, Botha surprised South Africa and the world by launching forth into a stirring brand of reformist rhetoric, winning the confidence of the English gold mining and financial establishment, the traditional enemies of Afrikanerdom. It was widely believed that the military chiefs who retain great influence with Botha, especially General Magnus Malan, the defence minister, convinced him of the need for a measure of domestic reform in the interests of white survival.

In 1984 Botha assumed office as executive president in the course of his long awaited constitutional reform, conceding a subordinate form of parliamentary franchise to Coloureds and Asians in separate chambers, and instituting a Coloured and Asian presence in the cabinet. Blacks, however, were excluded from parliament.

The new constitution came into force last September since when there has been scarcely a day's peace in the country. Black resentment at their exclusion exploded in widespread and persistent rioting and in a devastating campaign of assassination of blacks seen as "collaborators" with apartheid.

Botha's belated response, four weeks ago, was to institute a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts and to detain 1,400 anti-apartheid activists. The crackdown may achieve an easing of violence. But it is plain there will be no lasting peace until the black majority are given the vote on equal basis to whites.

Hitherto this has been non-negotiable in terms of the National Party's philosophy of separate development.

Botha is a brave man as well as an impulsive one. He has shown rare political courage, taking risks in the cause of reform. But he is now prepared to go against the political instincts of a lifetime to secure the peace?

Nicholas Ashford and Gerald Shaw

Soccer's new challenge: to protect and survive

The football season kicks off in two days' time. Can clubs afford the cost of safety for their supporters?

During the close-season aftermath of the disasters at Bradford and Brussels, League clubs have spent heavily on improving grounds and taking measures to combat football's biggest week-in, week-out menace - hooligans. More is planned, totalling eventually in excess of £20 million.

The sums involved range from a massive £7 million at Bradford subject to Government and EEC grants, to £50,000 at Chelsea and Middlesbrough. In between are clubs like Doncaster Rovers (£365,000), Portsmouth (£250,000) and Newcastle (£100,000).

These are long-term figures. In the short term the vast majority of clubs has been able to make only a start on what ultimately needs to be done to make grounds safe. The close season is short so is money.

A check of club accounts lodged with Companies House in the last five years shows that only 36 of England's 92 League clubs made a pre-tax profit, and some of the accumulated losses in the lower divisions are frightening - £1 million at Swansea, £500,000 at Bournemouth, £400,000 at Rotherham.

Clubs are entitled to a 75 per cent grant from the Football Grounds Improvement Trust (FGIT) towards any work that needs to be done before they are given a local authority licence. Not surprisingly, Glynis Firth, secretary of the FGIT, describes events of the close season as "orderly chaos". "I don't think there is a club in the League that hasn't contacted us," she said. "We are operating on a first come, first served, basis."

Claims for grants this close season have now passed £3 million. The money available this year is running out. Another problem for the clubs, and the poor relations in Divisions III and IV in particular, is that they have to have the work done before they receive their 75 per cent grant, which may not be paid until some 18 months after the bill has come in. In many instances, hard-up clubs are cutting their immediate costs by cutting the capacity of their grounds.

Maurice Cadman, Colchester's chairman, explained: "We intend to seek a safety licence for 5,000, which means

work amounting to about £80,000. A licence for 15,000 would cost us up to £600,000." Wigan Athletic is reducing its 20,000 capacity by half, Darlington from 20,000 to 6,000. Even with these reductions, such clubs will still be able to accommodate their average gate with ease.

What worries clubs in the lower divisions is that their annual dream of an extended run in the FA Cup may be realized this season, providing a lucrative home tie against a Liverpool or Manchester United, but with nowhere to put the spectators. This is the dilemma still unresolved by Les Holloway, the chief executive of Doncaster Rovers, who describes the club's stadium as "a sort of mausoleum of the 1920s". Despite accumulated losses of £330,000 over five years, the club is demolishing one wooden stand, fire-proofing another at a cost of £100,000.

He is still uncertain, however, about what to do about ground capacity: "If we are reduced to 6,000, we should have to play cup-ties, which could easily attract 11,000, away from home, with the consequent financial loss."

Some clubs complain that local authority red tape has held up ground improvements. "We know roughly what needs to be done, but we are having real difficulty in getting a black and white answer on anything," complained Mrs Gill Palin, secretary of Crewe Alexandra.

Nevertheless, spectators who flock to the first home game of the season on Saturday will frequently find themselves in dramatically changed surroundings, with old wooden stands demolished without replacement, seats ripped out of those that remain, sections of well-loved terracing cordoned off.

And what of the hooligans? The main thrust against this cancer in the game will take the form this season of closed-circuit TV to identify the culprits.

Other measures which clubs are introducing for what Jack Butterfield, the Burnley general manager, describes as "the most difficult year football has faced since the war", include stricter segregation, more stewards and more police.

Of the precautions introduced during the close season, the safety licensing system for grounds should ensure that there is no recurrence of a horrifying disaster like that at Bradford. Whether closed-circuit TV and the drinks ban will prevent another Brussels is less certain.

The scenes at Wembley last Saturday, when Everton met Manchester United, suggest that fans will simply arrive at a game drunk.

Andrew Moger

Bradford: £7 million bill

Major safety spenders in the third and fourth divisions

CLUBS	COST	FIRST-PHASE WORK	CAPACITY
Doncaster	*£266,800	Main stand fire-proofing/electrical installations	22,000 down to 10,000
Newport	*£280,000	Part-wooden stand renovated	18,000 to 8,000
Stockport	*£120,000	Cheadle End Stand dismantled	Capacity reduced
Colchester	*£80,000	Crowd segregation, exits, turnstiles, crush barriers	15,000 to 6,000
Derby	*£80,000	Increased gangways, lateral walkways, PA system	33,000 to 30,000
Scunthorpe	*£80,000	Fire-resistant boards inserted in West Stand	25,000 to 10,000
Chesterfield	*£75,000	Concreting terracing, new gates, extra exits, barriers	20,000 to 12,000
Blackpool	*£70,000	Fire-proofing West Stand, and South Stand	18,000 to 11,500
Bury	*£50,000	Stand taken down - and not replaced	Capacity reduced
Hereford	*£50,000	Gangways widened/emergency lighting	17,500, unchanged
Peterborough	*£30,000	Replacement emergency exits, hand rails, fire alarms	28,000, unchanged
Reading	*£50,000	Gangways widened, fire equipment	Capacity reduced
Southend	*£30,000	Perimeter fence building, fire-boards in East Stand	32,000 to 20,000
Halifax	*£30,000	Terracing concreted, barriers, exits	16,500 to 10,000
Wigan	*£20,000	Crush barriers, wooden boards renovated	20,000 to 10,000
Notts County	*£20,000	Renovation of County Road Stand	38,000 to 25,000
Bolton Wanderers	*£20,000	Crowd segregation barriers/fire safety work	42,000 to 40,000
Northampton	*£15,000	Replacement of iron sheeting in covered terrace	700-plus seats less

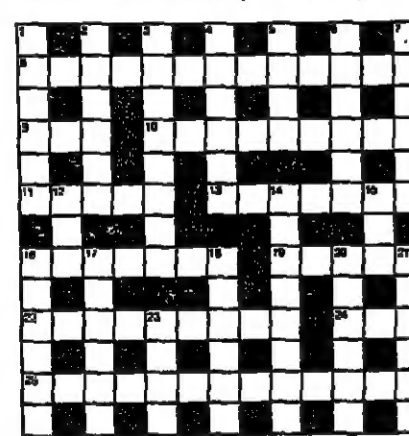
*FURTHER WORK: Doncaster, up-grading visitors terracing; £10,000; Stockport, replacement stand; Colchester, £500,000 overall safety upgrading; Chesterfield, £250,000 major fire safety work; Halifax, £500,000 perimeter fencing, ground upgrading generally; Northampton, £80,000 renovation of closed main stand.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 723)

ACROSS
8 Shakespeare character (5,2,6)
9 Sticky mess (3)
10 Not edible (4)
11 David's weapon (5)
12 Bessie (5,2)
16 Rise (5,2)
21 Redbreast (5)
22 Upright prism (4,5)
23 Nevertheless (3)
25 Unsurpassed pass (7,6)

DOWN
1 Distinct steps (6)
2 Moving thrombi (6)
3 Gratified (8)
4 Desert (6)
5 Let it stand (4)
6 Small stone (6)
7 In dormant stage (6)

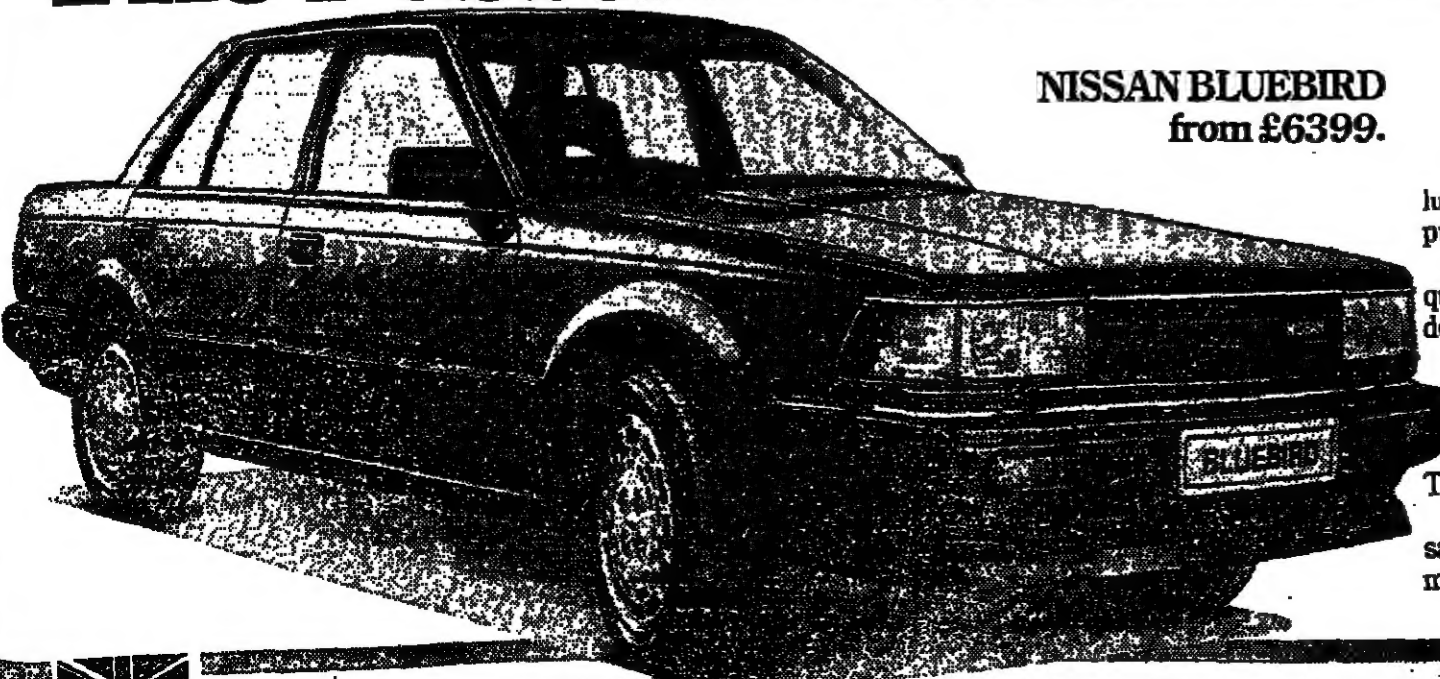
12 Abraham's nephew (3)
13 Agricultural (8)
15 Rhodesian secession (1,1,1)



16 Lithic (6)
17 Best (6)
18 Italian town square (6)
20 Youthful (6)
21 Essential character (6)
23 Price paid (4)

SOLUTION TO No 722
ACROSS: 1 Wasted 4 Hiking 7 Thin 8 Luncheon 9 Knock out 13 Ref 16 Curtain raiser 17 Set 19 Parterre 24 Chlorine 25 Jolt 26 Trifle 27 Tunes
DOWN: 1 With 2 Spinneret 3 Dalek 4 Hindu 5 Kohl 6 Noose 10 Champ 11 Owner 12 Tease 13 Reservoir 14 Farm 15 Acts 18 Other 20 Alive 21 Treat 22 Leaf 23 Sug

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BOOKS

Cultural ballyaches

What a precious, pretentious, self-regarding, incestuous industry academic literary criticism has become! One of its growth areas since the early 1970s has been study of literature bearing, or presentable as bearing, upon what is called the problem of Northern Ireland. Hence twelve essays, "In Honour Of" the Ulster poet (recently made a freeman of Belfast) John Hewitt, under a title from one of his poems about a "moth that answers moths across a roaring hill" - whatever that may mean.

A specimen of the general flavour of the contents is the commendation offered by the editors: "Most positive are the redemptive of isolation in terms of vital individuality, artistic energy or visions of a human community which might transcend and replace tribalism and triumphalism" - sentence for which the authors might be fitly punished by being set to translate it into classical Latin.

A severe imposition would be merited by Larkin is a lyric rather than a dramatic artist. And the distinction governs the cultural resonance of his work as well as its artistic surface. He nestles in his own segment of the spectrum rather than indulging in an embrace or a confrontation with the socio-religious opposite extreme. Maybe such writing is only the Nemesis for "few Northern Ireland protestants in the period being permitted by education to enlarge the diminished social reality of middle- and lower middle-class suburban experience by any involvement with Irish literature, history and mythology"; but I rather think not.

What the fuss is all about is that in 1919 the people of what became the Irish Free State and is now the Republic of Ireland voted themselves convincingly out of the United Kingdom at a UK general election. A small minority of them were "protestants", which term, in an Irish context, means persons who are not Roman Catholics. This minority, from amongst whom had come many of the most distinguished writers and nationalists since way back at the 18th century, had a habit of ballyaching about who they were, what they were and why they were.

Conversely, the people of the rest of Ireland, viz. "Northern Ireland", have equally convincingly voted ever since 1919 - on the same franchise and electoral system as the rest of the United Kingdom - that they belong to it and mean to stay that way. (The score at the last general election, fifteen seats to 2, was virtually the same as in 1919.) The majority of these people are "protestants", whose

Enoch Powell on Northern Irish literary criticism

ACROSS A ROARING HILL
The Protestant Imagination in Modern Ireland
Edited by Gerald Dawe and Edna Longley
Blackstaff Press, £10.95

literature, like their opposite numbers in the Republic, also love to ballyache about who they are, what they are and why they are. Naturally this is much petted and encouraged by those, in Great Britain and elsewhere, who want to bully the Northern Ireland electorate out of their settled conviction.

Why we do not have equivalent ballyaching in Wales, which also has two anti-UK MPs, and Scotland, which also has two anti-UK MPs, would be an interesting topic to pursue elsewhere; but not now.

A benefit of reviewing is that it forces one into reading books one would otherwise have put down straightaway; and since there is scarcely any book so bad that nothing can be learnt from it, one is commonly rewarded for one's pains. One important insight these essays do afford. It is focused principally by two essays: W. J. McCormack's "The Protestant Strain" and J. W. Foster's "The Dissidence of Dissent".

(By the by, Mr McCormack is one of six contributors out of the twelve who were educated at Trinity College Dublin. I wonder how many from Ulster go to TCD nowadays: that could be instructive.)

Mr McCormack draws attention to the rise of the term "Anglo-Irish", as synonymous with that other term "Protestant Ascendancy", at the time of the Irish independence movement in the closing decades of the 18th century. The Ascendancy, in any natural sense of the term, was doomed from the moment of the Union of 1800, though the dismantling of the pre-1800 franchise, law and land ownership system was to be spread over the whole of the 19th century. While this was happening, the meaning of the terminology shifted. The Catholic-Protestant identification, which around the turn of the 18th century was pre-eminently political, received a new, religious content, and not solely as a result of the mid-century evangelical

earthquake, while under the influence of the rise of nationalism in Europe and of the post-Fennellite search for a non-Protestant, non-British national identity the term "Anglo-Irish" became the hallmark of a contradiction and a conflict.

This landscape too disappeared off the map with the secession of Irish nation state from the UK in 1919-22. The Catholic-Protestant Anglo-Irish terminology had thenceforward no practical application for the new nation: Protestants were a vestigial phenomenon, and the relics of the Ascendancy, of the "Big House", became harmless curiosities. In Northern Ireland the old terminology and patterns of thought were even more irrelevant. If Protestant Ascendancy and Anglo-Irish ever had any meaning in those six counties, they could have none now that they had been removed outside the centuries-long debate about the government of Ireland.

The early 1920s were a watershed; but for a long time its contemporaries lived on with the notions and the vocabulary of the past, a classic case of cultural inertia.

That still does not explain however why the cultural ballyache persisted after the generation of 1919-22 had been gathered to its rest - does not, in other words, explain the phenomenon which this collection of essays illustrates. Above all it does not explain the Ulster ballyache - Mr J. W. Foster's "Dissidence of Dissent" - experienced and described by Ulster Protestant writers, dramatists and poets wondering who they are, what they are and why they are.

It seems to me that in this, as in much else, the would-be axiom so beloved of Northern Ireland Secretaries of State and British governments, that "the solution of Ulster's problems lies in Ulster", is radically false. Ulster and its people live under the incessant radiation of international forces, forces which have never come to terms with the watershed of the 1920s. The Welsh socialism of Dafydd Wigley and Elis Thomas and the Scottish separatism of Donald Stewart and Gordon Wilson would be similar subjects of absorbing and world-wide cultural and intellectual concern if only the irreducible claim of a foreign state to Wales or Scotland were part and parcel of the politics of the Western Alliance. The ears of power would then be strained, and the resources of academic literary criticism would be mobilised, to catch in Wales or Scotland for the sound of a "moth that answers moths across the roaring hill" - whatever that may mean.

Relics of old Paris snapped up by a man who never trifled with modernity

Rory Coonan

MODERN TIMES
The Work of Atget: Volume Four
Gordon Fraser, £35

When the first German shells burst in the Luxembourg Gardens in 1917, Eugène Atget packed up thousands of fragile glass negatives and carried them down to the cellar. He then drew up his will and dined as usual on bread, milk and sugar. Although he returned sporadically to old haunts in the city before his solitary death in 1927, his best work was complete. *Modern Times* is a spectacular misnomer. Atget loathed modernity in all its manifestations. He never once photographed the Eiffel Tower. While this final volume from MOMA in New York contains several striking pictures of post-war Paris (notably of cars and shop windows), the emphasis is on the photographer's *petits métiers*, an exhaustive documentation of street traders, streetwalkers, hawkers and artisans, completed in 1899.

Atget was not the first to exploit the demotic appeal of *petits métiers*, whose charming paths proved irresistible to the earliest photographers. Before Brassai revealed the city in the 1930s as a landscape of voluptuous encounters (*Paris by Night*), the streets were viewed as a procession of generalised types. In England John Thomson provided fodder for the Society for Photographing the Relics of Old London with *Street Life* (1878); Atget profited by sales to the *Commission Municipale du vieux Paris*, established in 1897. *Jeuneur d'Orgue* (above) was purchased by the painter Utrillo, one of hundreds of pre-war clients. The present volume of 116 plates succeeds *Old France, The Art of Old Paris and The Ancien Régime*, and is a masterly conclusion.



Eugène Atget - a Parisian organ-grinder (1898-99)

Beastly bags, black dogs and bogies

Richard Holmes

ALBION: A GUIDE TO LEGENDARY BRITAIN
by Jennifer Westwood
Granada, £12.95

no sign of the elderflower wine, griddle-cake and home-made pottery style of winsomeness that is usually the bane of such compilations. Jennifer Westwood, besides being a noted children's writer, is an active member of the Folklore Society, a highly respected body founded in 1878. She has used pioneering work of Christina Hole, *English Folklore* (1940), and the classic *A Dictionary of British Folklore* by Katherine Briggs (1971), to construct a fascinating piece of popular scholarship. Neither credulous nor earnest, she sets the tone of her work with a pointed epigraph from John Aubrey's *Remains* (1687).

To save a maid St George the Dragon slew - A pretty tale, if all is told be true. Most say there are no dragons, and 'tis said There was no George: pray God there was a maid.

Her guide is particularly strong on giving a "local habitation and a name" to the semi-historical hero-figures of British Legend: King Arthur is in the west country, Hereward the Wake in the Fens, Robin Hood in Yorkshire (rather than Nottinghamshire), King Lear in Leicester.

Yet some of the most suggestive discoveries come in minor, and apparently incon-

sequential local folk stories. Towards the end of the 19th century, a tradition was current in Crowborough (East Sussex) that Jan in Brook Road was haunted by a bag of soot, which on certain nights would chase people home. A likely tale, you might think. But Ms Westwood takes this beautifully ludicrous incident, and gently relates it, first to the popular tradition of "bogies" (Shape-changing and mischievously pursuing apparitions), and then, more specifically, to the extraordinarily wide-spread fear of Black Dog hauntings. (Black soot, black dog, you see.)

She writes: "Black Dogs commonly haunt lanes, footpaths, bridges, crossroads and gateways - all points of transition from ancient times held to be weak spots in the fabric dividing the mortal world from the supernatural." But also, it turns out, weak spots in the more material fabric of land and property (which the supernatural world very sensibly reflects). Thus our peripatetic bag of soot, or baggy hound, brings us unexpectedly round to one of the grand themes of folklore: the perpetual struggle for ownership of disputed land in the English village, the class between seigniorial rights and traditional claims to common land. And from there, to the whole folk history of outlaw heroes fighting against cruel and alien authorities, for the rights of the common people.

Nevertheless, folk history will always remain far stranger than social history, and this is the great charm of *Albion*, for those who appreciate such things. Its essential material is the oral tale, shaped and re-shaped over generations, drawing in and disregarding local details, concerned always with symbol rather than "fact", moving in and out of literary focus but constantly and faithfully reflecting the quirks and quiddities of the popular imagination faced with the great puzzles of creation.

An unerring empathy for rich sleaze

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

GLITZ
By Elmore Leonard
Viking, £8.95

After suffering decades of neglect, Elmore Leonard is now being subjected, equally unfairly, to extravagant over-praise and ludicrous hype. The reality is that Leonard is an extremely good writer of a particular kind of crime fiction. To suggest, as a number of commentators have done, that he transcends his genre and should be treated as one of the great writers of our time shows lack of proportion and judgment. The hero of *Glitz* is a Miami policeman who, unofficially, hunts the killer of a girl he liked while, at the same time, he is stalked by a mad ex-con. It demonstrates Leonard's extraordinary empathy for sleazy places (Atlantic City, Puerto Rico) and bruised people. His dialogue never misses a cadence, his description of the shoddy rich and their milieu are unerring, and the action is tough and convincing. Excellent, yes. To claim more is misguided.

● *Finders Weepers* by Max Byrd (*Alison & Bailey* £8.95). The admirable Mike Haller retains his wisecracks and his libido but loses his private-eye licence (a frame-up, of course) in an ebullient San Francisco multi-action yarn. It's Byrd's third Haller, and a work as states in the first division of American crime writing.

● *The Latimer Mercy* by Robert Richardson (*Gollancz* £8.95). Jolly, old-fashioned murder among Cathedral folk. Actress disappears after performance in the Chapter House: eccentrics, suspects and witty writing abound. A fizzy debut.

● *Very Old Money* by Stanley Ellin (*Andre Deutsch* £8.95). Unemployment forces precocious couple to work as domestic for ultra-rich family harbouring ultra-strange secrets and criminal plans. Meticulously plotted, elegantly written, but lacks Ellin's usual grip.

● *The Disposal of the Living* by Robert Barnard (*Collins* £7.50). Spirited widow sifts village gossip to find hubby's post-jumble sale killer. Sharp, sly and funny portrait of local rivalries and obsessions confirming Barnard as one of our most original and versatile blood-spillers.

● *Surprise Party* by William Katz (*Robert Hale* £9.50). Frightening discoveries by loving wife planning spouse's birthday binge. Superior suspense of the growing-nightmare kind, with well-distributed shocks and a jolting last-gasp twist.

● *Blood on the Moon* by James Ellroy (*Alison & Bailey* £8.95). Profound psycho-sexual motivations in compelling disturbing tale of revenge and carnage. Immensely powerful writing, deeply uncomfortable reading.

Gents of the South, Papists down under

FICTION

Philip Howard

THE OLD FOREST
By Peter Taylor
Cham & Windus, £9.95

RESISTANCE
By Mary Jones
Blackstaff, £7.95, paperback £3.95

RUNNING BACKWARDS OVER SAND
By Stephanie Dowrick
Viking, £9.95

For novels this week is jejune, using that tiresome word in its proper sense, with the publishers all on hold, or waiting for the Gadarene Bookers stampede in the autumn. Still, a Books Page without a fiction review is a poor thing. There is a moral obligation on the conscientious literary editor to step into the desert. But even he cannot review *Jan* by Eric Van Lustbader (*Granada*, £9.95), a kimono-ripper plot to dominate the world in which the only bit of wit is the name of the author. I had a go at *The Cellmates* by James Kavanaugh (*Widenfeld & Nicolson*, £9.95), a tale of peccant priests by a former priest, which manages unintentionally to make Roman Catholic teaching on sex look almost sane. But I was frightened of causing myself irreversible brain damage, and could not finish it.

Then in despair I suddenly fell into the real thing between improbable covers. Conflict, injustice, and change are fires that can forge good fiction. Discuss the wealth of recent novels, produced by South Africa, Ireland, and the British Raj. Peter Taylor is to Tennessee what Faulkner was to Mississippi, though he is a quieter writer. He writes short stories: this is his first collection in eight years. On the surface, they are like the Old South of the 1930s and 1940s before desegregation started, a smooth, well-ordered, patriarchal society, where everybody knew his or her place. There are magnolias in the garden, ice cream still for tea, debutante dances at the country club, and well-loved negro servants who are part of the family. But beneath the surface there is a lot going on, of the sort that does not get talked about in the best-regulated Southern families.

An elderly live-in aunt competes ruthlessly for the affection of the boys of the house with a black cook, and in a flash of self-knowledge is appalled by what she has done. An old widower comes to life only through the scrapes of his prodigal son. A working girl, of the sort that the upper class boys go out with but don't marry, vanishes, and throws Memphis society into an uproar that makes one of them recognize its hidden face. On the surface there is gracious, genteel living. Just below it there is conflict between the races, the sexes, and the classes and kink, and emotional turmoil of a Jamesian complexity.

Often the persona telling the story is a rich old Southern gent looking back in nostalgia, and realizing that his world is changing, and that he has hardly been properly alive all his life.

hotel is a ramshackle maze, and the locals are unfriendly: Welsh-speaking, dotty old men, a gang of young tearaways, mysterious goings-on in the attic. It rains incessantly. It might have been the inspiration for the verse:

If ever you go to Dolgellau,
Don't stay at the Angel Hotel.
For there's nothing to put in your bellows,
And no-one to answer the bell.

There is some pretty heavy symbolism about cancers in the body and cancers in society, and comparisons between the hotel and labyrinths of the mind. But it is an intelligent first novel. A lot of laughs it ain't.

What would you say to a New Zealand, feminist, progressive, Papist, lesbian, stream-of-consciousness novel? Actually *Running Backwards Over Sand* is not as terrible as that summary sounds. It is ambitious, and clever, and has truths to tell about the human condition. It is self-consciously literary, with references to everyone from Emily Brontë to Katherine Mansfield, match. It does not manage to universalize the New Zealand experience. But it is a serious novel.



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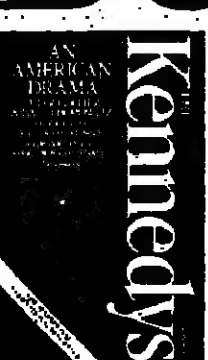
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WHSMITH

THE TIMES DIARY

Brought down to earth

My aircraft spied yesterday to divulge a James Bond-style drama involving Sir Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits, who was blocked from taking off in the company plane by his horrified engineer, Alan Cobley. Sir Hector, now aged 61, had pledged on his 60th birthday that he would never fly again without a co-pilot - a promise he conveniently forgot when he was chatting to an 85-year-old relative, who had expressed a desire to take to the skies. In a fit of *jeu de mots*, Sir Hector leapt into his car with his relative, and drove to Donham Aerodrome in Bucks. There he boarded the firm's 10-seater turbo-prop and prepared for take-off. Cobley, who had been observing his boss's antics from the control tower with increasing concern, leapt into his car and shot down the runway to overtake the taxiing plane. A puzzled Sir Hector was duly brought to an abrupt - and somewhat humiliating - halt. Yesterday Sir Hector told me "I think the message to turn back came over the intercom. I was rather embarrassed. It was like being caught playing truant".

Pot shots

There's not much love lost in the borders between neighbours the Duke of Roxburgh and Lord Biddulph. So there was some satisfaction in the Biddulph camp when they heard the respective tallies of the first day's grouse shooting. Biddulph 156; brace; Roxburgh 11. Lord Biddulph was out shooting again yesterday, but Lady Biddulph's response when I told her the news was: "Hahaha". The Duke's secretary said the aim of the first day's meagre shooting was just to get some grouse "in the pot" for breakfast in the estate's hotel. "The real shooting starts tomorrow", she said. Only grouse, I trust.

Thervice

Brian Galpin, an old Oxford mate of Kenneth Tynan, was our fifth bottle of champagne in the Diary's summer quest for offerings about renowned figures before they become well known. Galpin, who edited *Just* while Tynan edited *Cherwell*, writes: "Kenneth Tynan, when at Oxford immediately after the war, was anxious to complete his degree as soon as possible. Alas, the Army beckoned inexorably towards National Service. At last, the day of interview arrived. Dressing himself in purple trousers, borrowing a yellow blouse from one of his numerous girlfriends, painting his fingernails, and applying a small dash of scent, he presented himself before the Army Board. The conversation ran as follows. Interviewing Officer: 'So you want to join the Army, Mr Tynan?' KT (enthusiastically): 'Yeth please Thir, very much.' IO: 'And what branch of the Army do you want to go into?' KT: 'Please Thir, I want to be a batman.' The rejection notice, describing him as 'unsuitable for National Service', arrived at his college (Magdalen) the following morning. Clearly, even if Tynan was exaggerating a little, he was only too suitable to go on to edit a book in 1965 on the National Theatre's production of *The Recruiting Officer*.

Liv-Lab pact

Ken Livingstone might have bowed too soon to pressure from his Breat East constituency party to surrender his bid for Labour's treasurer. In the brief fortnight he was a candidate, he attracted no fewer than 96 nominations from constituency Labour parties. I am told, outnumbering both his rivals, Albert Booth and Sam McCluskie. Still, there is always next year.



Which division is British Steel in?

Unkind cut

It took a cleaner to put the king of Habitat/Mothercare/Delbert in his place the other day, Sir Terence Conran, who likes to have his hair cut early, arrived at an ungainly hour at Stephen August, cutter to Michael Heseltine, David Steel et al. He found only the cleaner, Maria, in situ, who promptly told him to wait outside in the street until a hairdresser arrived. Nonsense, said Sir Terence, who insisted on staying put. Nonsense, said the cleaner, who locked him out. Yesterday August said: "Maria told me she thought he looked rather untrustworthy, what with the float in the suit and everything. As a result I found this shivering tycoon on the doorstep".

PHS

Modern Afrikaner, old fears

Gerald Shaw analyses the groundswell of white reaction which keeps reform remote

Cape Town The search is on again for the typical Afrikaner, as unrest in South Africa reigns the front pages of the world.

The first thing they often do is to seek a weather-beaten old patriarch in the maize belt of the Western Transvaal or Orange Free State, to elicit a predictably reactionary account of the state of the nation. But if there is such a thing as a typical Afrikaner in the 1980s, he is an urban dweller, rather than a farmer, comfortably middle-class, and in many ways drawn closer to the English-speaking bourgeoisie in lifestyle and attitudes.

The movement of Afrikaners into the cities took place in waves, beginning with the depression which followed the Boer War. There was another exodus during the agricultural slump of the 1920s. At one point it was estimated that one-third of Afrikaners could be described as newly urbanized "poor whites". South African governments have consistently mobilized the resources of the state, largely derived from gold mining revenues, to educate and uplift an economically deprived Afrikanerdom.

Today, the sons and grandsons of those "poor whites" are nuclear physicists, doctors and lawyers, educationists and, in vast numbers, bureaucrats. In the rapidly spreading suburbs east of Pretoria they occupy ranch-style bungalows perched on

attractive hillside slopes, southern California by the vein.

Rather as the British Empire once provided careers in the sun for generations of middle-class Englishmen, the burgeoning apartheid bureaucracy and the network of tribal university colleges, corporations, and so on, have furnished Afrikanerdom's bourgeoisie with secure, financially rewarding employment, outstandingly generous pensions and medical aid schemes and a ready-made civilizing mission as enunciated in Verwoerdian ideology.

What is now coming adrift is the ideology. As the "beneficiaries" of separate development make their rejection of its benefits ever more violently plain, the certainty and self-confidence of the Verwoerd era are ebbing away. There is a perception among the new Afrikaner bourgeoisie that the status quo is coming apart at the seams and that their lifestyle and standards are under threat. Yet there is no certainty what to do about it, only a pervasive fear.

As always, the immediate white reaction to violence in the black townships is a pronounced swing to the right. Members of parliament who keep in touch with their

constituencies report a marked hardening of white attitudes, whether in English or Afrikaans-speaking areas.

The declaration of a state of emergency is said by well informed observers to have been dictated by the nationalist government's desire to keep pace with the white electorate and to convince them that decisive steps were being taken to restore law and order.

It is not so much that the Nationalist government fears the right wing breakaway movement of Afrikaner nationalists in the Conservative Party. The Conservatives' main appeal is to a section of relatively deprived Afrikaners who were left behind when their brethren moved up in the economic scale.

It is the mainstream of white opinion whose reactionary response to the crisis is troubling the government, and limiting its scope for concessions. White South Africans share a whole complex of fears and prejudices about race and colours, rooted in the colonial era, which retain remarkable force. The frontier experience of the century, with its series of bloody wars, is as much part of the English South African psyche as it is of Afrikaner. There are enlightened groups in

the English-speaking community, heirs of the Christian missionary tradition and of 19th century liberalism, and there are radical groups in the universities. The English business community, belatedly, is becoming vocal lobby for change. In the Afrikaners community there are also pockets of liberalism. Afrikaner academics such as Hermann Giliomee and Andre du Toit have taken the lead in making a cautiously perceptive analysis of the situation. And there are moderate Afrikaner thinkers such as the outstanding leader of the opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, himself an academic and leading sociologist by profession. But the mainstream of white South African opinion is solidly cast in a mould of conservatism.

For the moment, mainstream white opinion is transfixed between the equally untenable alternatives of fighting to the death or conceding real political rights to blacks. One of the most popular rhetorical flourishes currently being used on Afrikaner nationalist platforms is the account of the fateful meeting in Bloemfontein, in July 1899, between Sir Alfred Milner, and President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic. "It is not the voice," said the old president, tears coursing down his cheeks. "It is my country you want."

The author is deputy editor of the Cape Times.

Donald Macintyre on the new dimension created in public sector bargaining

The bottom line on top people's pay

RED TAPE
August (1) 1985
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION

THE RICH GET RICHER

Next year this Civil Servant will earn £75,000

Witch hunt warning

How much will YOU earn?

Union reaction: Sir Robert Armstrong (pictured above) v the rank and file

unions next spring, on the basis of a "movements" survey, and the introduction of arbitration in 1987. But even if the government does agree a long-term formula its troubles will not be over. The teachers remain at this year's leading edge of public service trade unions, and their grievance has been given new life by the "top people" awards. Other groups are watching the dispute with acute interest - not least the biggest public sector bargaining group, the 1 million local authority manual workers.

Negotiations with the three unions representing this group have been brought forward this year from November to September, and will be watched closely by the Treasury

stopping refuse collection, especially in markets and other selected locations, and the cancellation of special events.

In the face of the widely varying circumstances among bargaining groups the Treasury may decide to take a marginally more flexible approach to public service pay this year than last. There is already keen interest in the public service unions about what the Treasury will fix as its public service "pay factor" for the coming year - or whether it will fix one at all.

Although the factor (it was 3 per cent last year) has been repeatedly exceeded in the five years it has been used, it has been regarded as a useful way of reducing expectations and containing public spending.

No decisions have yet been taken. There is a growing body of opinion in Whitehall, however, that the new system of running cost targets for each department might provide a convenient opportunity for abandoning the public announcement of a pay factor this year.

In any case the Treasury is bound to hope that if inflation fulfils the forecast and begins to fall in the winter, the pressure for high settlements for 1986 to 87 will fall in the spring. In this the pay awards still to be settled in the current round - especially for the teachers and manual workers - will be crucial.

Nevertheless, there is some interesting evidence to support the idea that this year is crucial. The local authority manual workers present a different case from the 250,000 NHS ancillary staff, whose leaders have been agonising over their response to a 1985 offer of only 4.7 per cent. NHS staff have been taking local pay - for example through reduced bonuses - in a desperate attempt to compete with private contractors and to preserve jobs. The idea of a strike in support of a pay increase in such a climate is a non-starter.

In local authorities, however, the prospect of spreading privatization has been largely contained - at least this year - and morale is correspondingly higher among activists. The threat could return next year if the government pushes through its plan for compulsory tendering - which is one reason being cited for a union assault on pay this year rather than next. Another, although largely unspoken reason, is that a dispute in 1987 might spell a winter of discontent which could be turned to considerable electoral advantage by the Conservatives.

Negotiators for the manual workers are hopeful that if the teachers' dispute does continue until the autumn, local authority employers could offer a higher-than-normal increase in order to avoid opening up a second front: they believe that the 5.6 offer to white-collar local authority employees last month was motivated by such concerns. But the employers' perception of whether Edmonds and his colleagues can deliver on their threat of industrial action will be just as important to their calculations.

Strike a deal, before Antarctica strikes lucky

Ever since the early nineteenth century, when sealers and whalers brought back pebbles they had found on the rocky shores of the Antarctic Peninsula, Antarctica has been one of the great hopes for mineral exploration. A slowdown in the race for mineral wealth, however, offers a crucial opportunity to settle the biggest obstacle to further development - an international agreement on Antarctic minerals.

The Antarctic Peninsula - part of a continent half as big again as the United States - has long been thought a geographical and geological continuation of the South American Andes. And since "there's gold in them thar hills", so should there be in Graham Land and the rest of that rocky finger.

The great southern continent is not some white El Dorado, however. No economic amount of minerals has yet been found after much exploration. There is copper, and some iron-rich rocks, based on Brabant Island. On King George Island in the South Shetland group sulphides of iron, copper and molybdenum and oxides of iron are abundant.

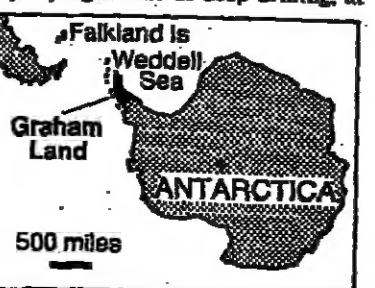
Elsewhere on the continent there are clues. Some geologists believe the Dufek massif in the Pensacola mountain range compares with the Bushveld complex in South Africa; there is a prospect of copper and nickel, and some would say platinum.

Reports of minerals dot the continent's perimeter. Disseminated throughout its rocks are quantities of zinc, lead, silver, chromium, cobalt and gold. Anomalous levels of radioactivity have been recorded at several locations in Enderby Land, Marie Byrd Land and in the Transantarctic Mountains, perhaps signifying uranium and thorium metals.

Among the non-metallic minerals there are concentrations of various micas, graphite, fluorite and some gemstones. There may be oil. One estimate claimed that the continental shelves could contain some 45 billion barrels - a figure extrapolated from global averages for the hydrocarbon resources of known sedimentary basins.

How much wealth does this add up to? Speculation can be answered only by rigorous and highly costly exploration. The minerals in the Dufek massif can be estimated only by a programme of deep drilling, at enormous expense, and current economic conditions make exploitation uncommercial. None of the non-metallic minerals are known to occur in commercial quantities.

At the moment there is a voluntary moratorium on mineral exploration, especially on drilling, the attitude of the commercial companies is one of fairly relaxed interest. No one is organizing licences. In some instances, industrial concerns have provided equipment and know-how for exploration, notably the Japanese, but this has been to aid a national programme of geophysical research. None of these companies has attempted any drilling on their own behalf, not even the Japanese Oil Corporation.



living resources of the seas around the continent.

The main actors in exploration and research in Antarctica were originally Britain, Australia, and the United States. International Geophysical Year - from 1957 to '58 - provided a justifiable impetus for research that brought new nations to the ice, however. Now the Soviet Union has pushed far into the Weddell Sea, the West Germans, Japanese and Norwegians are active; the French, New Zealanders, Argentines and Chileans have a stake.

The delay in finding commercially viable mineral fields to exploit does not mean that the race is over. However, an international regime must be agreed long before any exploitation became a possibility. Without agreement, for example, Britain and Norway would have found themselves at loggerheads over the North Sea oilfields.

The chances of achieving international agreement on the Antarctic would decrease instantly were a workable mineral deposit to be found. That is why this is the time for talking about Antarctica's minerals.

Charles Swinbank and Michael Thomson Dr Swinbank and Dr Thomson are head of earth/sciences and chief geologist, respectively, at the Natural Environment Research Council's British Antarctic Survey.

Jonathan Porritt

Ecology v jobs: a false choice

The potential for conflict between environmentalists and those in "wealth creation" has always been great. In the mid-1970s the long-running debate in America was summed up in one memorable bumper sticker: "Protect America's Heritage - Kill an Environmentalist today". When Friends of the Earth was subjected recently to the outraged resentment of the people of Islay, it was clear that such emotions still held sway.

"Jobs versus the environment" is such an easy confrontation to set up that it naturally appeals to many politicians. Far more jobs have been created in America through the growth of the environmentalists, but that is of no importance to people whose vision of the future is dominated by 19th century images. The facts of the Islay episode are straightforward. In 1981 Scottish Malt Distillers was given planning permission to extract peat from Duich Moss, a Site of Special Scientific Interest with international significance as winter home to a large population of rare Greenland White-fronted Geese. The Nature Conservancy Council felt the peat extraction would cause "irreversible damage" and proposed instead a 20-year management agreement which would guarantee the company a secure peat supply from a neighbouring site and compensate them for any additional costs. Not a single job was threatened.

Local politicians, sensing a hesitant opportunity to enhance their own political capital, leapt into the breach. John McKay, the local MP, waxed indignant on one radio, declaring that Friends of the Earth should take its "travelling circus" back home and that there was a threat to the island's economy. (Even the people of Islay must have raised an eyebrow or two given McKay's failure to oppose a whole series of threats emanating from his own government.)

The facts were rapidly overshadowed by fear - the fear of people who have seen the vitality of their community ebb away, their job prospects disappear, their independence eroded. The causes of this decline are complex and deep seated: what could be easier than to pin the blame on those who seemed to care more about geese than people? As Friends of the Earth will be arguing in an open letter to the people of Islay, there need be no clash and no losers. It is perfectly possible to combine work and wild life, for the future of Islay depends not only on farming, fishing, and whisky, but also on its astonishing potential for tourism and recreation and its ability to attract new cottage industries. This means treating its wildlife and beauty as crucial resources, the foundations of sustainable prosperity.

The jobs versus environment theory is untenable; half-myth, half-lie. It is still assiduously cultivated, out of bigotry and fear, by the likes of McKay and the local councillors of Islay. And until politicians realize the enormity of changes confronting us, and begin to respond enthusiastically to the alternatives that exist, fear will remain the most powerful emotion in society.

The author is director of Friends of the Earth.

Matthew Parris

The other Ulster divide

Northern Ireland is a colony, albeit a colony where the majority wants Britain to stay. I defy any of the five parliamentary colleagues whom I accompanied on a trip to the province - recently to deny the overwhelming sensation of being away from the homeland.

Or "Mainland", we were told not to call it that, but everyone else did. It reminded me of the Taiwanese description of the People's Republic of China: "The bandits in temporary occupation of the mainland." This is how Ian Smith used to characterize Britain. I remember, when I was a boy in Rhodesia, the parallel seemed even closer when a Protestant politician told me that "Britain and the rule of law" did not necessarily mean the present British government as it was but as it should be, in a just world. There need be no loyalty to usurpers.

I had a strong feeling about that Protestant politician: that he was not very nice. He had a little moustache and something missing from his brain - but not cunning, mark you. His eyes were cold and he looked like a Moonie. It made me think of an Ulsterman friend in my first year at university, who talked about the need for reconciliation in the province, but after a few drinks too many he told me that his father had tried employing Catholics but they just couldn't cope with regular work. I cannot say whether the others felt as vulnerable as I, but for me it brought back memories of cycling to school in Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1955, on my shiny red bicycle, carrying my satchel and little green cap, and ringing in my ears - my father's warnings about not playing with old zinc lying around. Later it was discovered that our friendly Greek neighbours had had a bomb factory under their chicken-run.

Ireland reminded me of Cyprus not just because of the sense of danger but because of something more horrible: the sights and sounds of people going about in an everyday way, inhabiting a different world to mine, which was edged with tension. Not that there was an aggressively conspicuous security presence in Belfast or Londonderry, where we went. It is true that the police stations were fortresses of chicken-wire and corrugated iron; and it was odd to see lookout turrets on DHSS offices. It is true that bombastes, high walls between Protestant and Catholic housing estates, and security checkpoints along main roads, struck a jarring note. But the comment that tourists to the province often make on their return, that "it's not what you would expect from the news - quite calm really", is correct in its way.

The "tension" which observers report in so many ways the tension present in their own world - a real world, inhabited by visitors from the

mainland, by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and all his ministers, and doubtless by the hapless British troops stationed there. But the same world as that of the natives? I wasn't so sure.

Some of them, certainly, are exposed to similar or greater danger. Their police, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, their politicians and doubtless many others are in as great a danger of being murdered.

Danger - in the sense of statistical risk of harm - is not the same thing as anxiety. Unfamiliarity, unhappiness, or inability to understand are what turn danger into anxiety. We visited the fortifications, the bullet-proof glass, the armoured Land-Rover. We saw the plaque to the murdered colleague. Yet - in a quietly professional way - the atmosphere was relaxed. No, we were told, there was no problem about recruiting to the RUC - never mind, even before the unemployment figures grew. No, danger did not deter or upset them. There seemed to be an almost cheery "all in a day's work" feeling to the place.

Around Douglas Hurd there was most distinctly not a cheery relaxed aura. The atmosphere at Hillsborough House was nervous and wary. He asked us if we had been well looked-after, and looked worried.

After dinner the Ulster politicians (SDLP, Alliance, and various kinds of Unionists) fell to arguing and we had the usual discussion about whether the SDLP would take their seats in the Assembly; if not, why not, and so on. In the usual way, Hurd said that if only we could all stay at home, it would be a triumph, and if our decisions were able to carry others, he was sure answers would be found.

He made a speech. It was an excellent speech, to an Englishman. Grave, measured, painstakingly diplomatic. "The... understandable" (not "legitimate") "worries" (better not say "fears") of the "minority" (safer than "Catholic") "Our modest initiative" "shouldn't be overdone". Skillfully, painfully, his English guests kept with admiration, his Irish guests kept with indignation because they were holding the two ends of the tightrope.

Certainly no trace of emotion showed on the faces of the politicians present from Northern Ireland - Catholic and Protestant - which were temporarily peaceful while the minister spoke. But I fancy, I just do, that they were laughing at him.

The author is Conservative MP for West Derbyshire.



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BEYOND VJ DAY

The practical significance of VJ day to many individual Britons was probably greater than that of the formal end of war in Europe. Use of the atomic bomb shortened the war, saving more Allied and Japanese lives than the bombs themselves took so horrifically at the time and have continued to claim lingeringly and painfully since. Japan still occupied large tracts of foreign soil. So surrender was the signal for the rapid release of thousands of Allied troops and civilians from inhuman conditions of imprisonment, if not enslavement, as well as the liberation of millions from an occupation generally harsher than the one they had known.

The clash with Japanese culture, which showed a contempt for all the defeated that even the Nazis reserved for their Untermenschen, and was emphasized by the shock of conquest by orientals, has left a hatred of Japan in some hearts deeper than that for closer cousins in Germany.

The retribution on Japan was so terrible that the people who suffered in Hiroshima and Nagasaki have helped directly by their example to stop the nuclear powers going to war with each other since. In Japan, transformed into the most peace-loving of all great nations, many sense this redemptive role.

Yet the deep sense of continuity of their island culture, embodied in an emperor in his sixtieth year on the throne, makes it harder for Japanese people to dissociate themselves from the sins of the thirties and forties than for the cosmopolitan citizens of central Europe. Even today, Japan may not fully have come to terms with the shame of the first foreign occupation in its history or the reminders of atrocities, most notably in China, that return to haunt Japanese society on occasions like today. Many Japanese still believe the atomic bombing had racial overtones and would never have been used against Germany.

The 1868 revolution from the top had ironically been aimed specifically at preventing medieval Japan being taken over by the colonial powers, by adopting and emulating Western methods and technology. In 1871, a translation of *Self Help* by Samuel Smiles topped Japan's bestseller lists, followed a year later by John Stuart Mill. The ability to absorb all manner of foreign influences while remaining quintessentially Japanese played a great part in this industrial transformation. But it left Japan as an outsider in the system it sought to join, alternately frustrated and self-doubting about its role in the world.

The West's failure to accept Japan as an equal following its victory over Russia in 1905 undoubtedly played a part in the rise of militarism and the disastrous drive to become a European-style imperial power.

Japan's postwar revolution, emulating American rather than European models, has in some ways followed a similar though more beneficial path, based on a commitment to peace and non-military economic growth. The world's number two economic power is a pillar of prosperity, democracy and stability in a part of the globe where all three have been scarce. Japan's example has been as influential on economic ambitions in the region as its challenge to the old imperial powers was on independence movements.

Yet success has again made Japan's relations with the other advanced countries fraught. While Germany's trading strength earned envious plaudits, Japan's surpluses, low inflation and unemployment have cast it in its old role as the menacing outsider.

Europe and North America now see their need to learn from Japan (if not to learn Japanese). But the West finds it culturally impossible to accept it as a natural state of affairs that Japan is top dog in world trade, and deduces it must be cheating, or that because Japan is so different normal rules do not apply.

Japan's success was built on protection. Restraints remain, particularly, as elsewhere, in agriculture and finance. Overall, however, Japan's economy is no more protected than its free world rivals' and lacks the special quotas (dubious under GATT) imposed against it in our markets. Success today is based on the old formula of producing and marketing efficiently the goods people with rising incomes want to buy.

Complaints against Japan have therefore increasingly taken the desperate line that the surpluses are simply unacceptable and it is Japan's responsibility to remove them — a rejection of the principles of multilateral free trade.

A predilection to cover private emotionalism with a public mask of stoic, accommodating and vague politeness has not helped Japan in the war of words over trade. It has encouraged bullying demands from the United States and from Mr Norman Tebbit. It provokes charges that apparent concessions are not matched by action and leads to bizarre moves that pander to Western stereotypes of the comical orient. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, lectured television viewers to buy more foreign goods, a gesture inconceivable in any other industrial democracy and understandably resented and ignored by patriotic Japanese consumers. As one Japanese commentator noted, his countrymen should do away with "inconsistencies between expressed intentions and true feelings."

In private Japanese people have a contempt for foreigners who expect to be handed business on a plate, avoiding the

extraordinary marketing efforts they made to overcome prejudice against Japanese goods. That contempt is sharpened by disillusion with former mentors.

Slowly, such reactions are beginning to surface abroad in speeches and bargaining over financial services. That may be a healthy sign. But does it merely show old frustrations or a Japan discovering the confidence in its own world role that can alone free it from the obsessions of the past?

Mr Nakasone may still be weak at home but appears abroad as a leader of a new generation, who has forged a more positive, less self-conscious relationship with members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

But does Japan have a strategy that can match its political influence with its economic strength? A leading Japanese economist argues that Japan should pursue the interests of a trade surplus nation whose capital exports would make it the main international creditor after the relapse of OPEC.

The same commentator notes: "Both Britain and the United States created and ran international systems with themselves at the top when they were the leading creditors. Now it is Japan's turn to come up with an international system suited to itself."

That is uncomfortable and invites Western resentment. But it is also sensible. Such a strategy recognizes that Japan is financing the American boom. It understands that Japan now has the strongest interest in free trade, including the liberalization of finance and the greater international use of the yen, which could contribute greatly to a more stable balance of currencies. It also ratifies a greater emphasis on longer-term Japanese investment abroad, instead of its present role as the stoker of hot money.

If pursued vigorously, that would give Japan the authority to challenge the habit of Europe and the United States of preaching free trade as they introduce quotas. It would also allow the new Japan to fulfill an historic role it is uniquely qualified to perform: bridging and uniting the free economic systems of the Atlantic with those now growing so fast in the West Pacific.

That however, also requires some vision in the West and a moratorium on easy attacks on the Japanese scapegoat as a cloak for protection. At its present stage of economic development, China has an interest in playing off Japan against the United States and Europe. If China gains economic stature that will change. Attitudes struck and actions taken now may determine whether Europe, America and Pacific Asia emerge as a single free economic system or whether trade tensions will cause the fracture that so many lives were lost to prevent forty years ago.

SEEING THROUGH THE DREAM

To some dreamers, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is still an icon of liberal, internationalist ambition. It carries symbolic weight, like the cultural artefacts which Unesco was founded to cherish but which, in recent years, it has forsaken for paper-work and posturing. Such dreams explain why Britain's conditional decision to quit Unesco has been accorded significance disproportionate to the organization's cost or practical worth. The question of Britain's membership had long required a cold eye, unclouded by sentiment and seeing clearly the prostitution of Unesco's purposes by illiberal member countries from East and South and their proxies on its permanent staff. (The same glance could usefully fall on other multilateral bodies, both within and without the United Nations.) Sharpness of vision is even more necessary now, as the friends of Unesco seek to multiply examples of liberalization in the months since the Americans departed, in a bid to keep Britain in.

When last December Sir Geoffrey Howe gave notice of

withdrawal he implied that it was a matter of finite calculation of performance. Indeed there are measures: The length of Mr M'Bow's global peregrinations, the intelligibility of Unesco committee papers, the ratio of Marxist jargon in its forums. There is a calculus of managerial efficiency. It underpinned the critical General Accounting Office report which Unesco's board adamantly refuses to discuss. By all these standards the organization's cost and its benefits — the giant black box of its Parisian bureaucracy standing between them — remains as woolly as ever.

Opponents of British and American withdrawal argue that this would leave Unesco more than ever exposed to the ideologies of the Third World, with the Soviet Union as ever in support. And there is the issue. Unesco is at once the anti-colonial and anti-western rhetorical playground of Third World diplomats whose domestic ideologies betray serious mismanagement. The Soviet Union has a beneficial interest in rhetorical condemnation of the United

States and the West; also a standing order to resist the application to Soviet bloc education and culture of the very precepts of Unesco's founding charter. Unesco's legitimacy has become a weapon in our enemies' hands. Unless and until — faint chance — they swore some self-defining ordinance, Britain wants no part in shoring the organization up.

Withdrawal will not mean hiding behind some philistine carapace. On the contrary, the effectiveness of Britain's extensive educational, scientific and cultural exchanges will only properly be measured outside Unesco's arena of perverted concept and faltering action. There is urgent work to be done by several government departments in marshalling and assessing those exchanges. The government should therefore act speedily to clear away lingering uncertainty. Constituted as it is, Unesco is irredeemable. No amount of academic unctiousness from Unesco's friends or bureaucratic sleight of hand from Mr M'Bow can conceal that. Notice having been given, Britain should now proceed to withdraw.

Unions in Japan

From Sir Hugh Cortazzi

Sir, British trade unionists and politicians too often make comments about Japan without verifying their facts. Ron Todd, the General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, is reported in *The Times* today (August 5) as saying about Japanese management and unions that British people "forget how the building of Tokyo Airport was held up for seven years and about the unions' annual 'spring offensive'".

Ron Todd should be aware that the delay in building Tokyo Airport was mainly due to opposition from environmentalists and farmers. It

had little to do with management or unions. He should also be aware that the annual "spring offensive" is normally a ritual in which, except occasionally in the public sector, little or no working time is lost.

Japanese industrial success has been due not only to generally good management but also to the willingness of labour unions to co-operate with management in improving profitability and cutting costs. Demarcation disputes are practically unknown and single union arrangements general.

Ron Todd would do his country and his members a service if he would follow the example of the EETPU in encouraging the con-

clusion of single union agreements and understandings which will lead to the speedy solution of disputes. Co-operation rather than confrontation is the basis of Japanese achievement.

As British Ambassador to Japan I was glad to see British visitors who wanted to learn about Japan. Some of these were, I am glad to say, British trade unionists. I did not, unfortunately, see Ron Todd in Japan. I should have been glad to help him understand the realities of the situation.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CORTAZZI,
100 Wood Street, EC2,
August 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ulstermen's view of the way ahead

From Mr John G. Neill and others

Sir, We members of the Northern Consensus Group (a group of professional people representing both main traditions in Northern Ireland) would like at this time to state our views on the manner in which our political problems can be best tackled, if not immediately solved.

We believe that the way forward towards a more stable and dynamic future for the Province (and, consequently, towards greater harmony in the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland) can be achieved by the adoption of political structures and attitudes which embody the following essential ingredients:

1. The two traditions must have a share in the responsibility of government.
2. The institutions of government must reflect these different traditions.
3. All must give support for the rule of law impartially enacted and administered.
4. All must denounce violence as a means towards political ends.
5. There must be no change in the existing link between Northern Ireland and Westminster without the consent of a majority in Northern Ireland.

We disagree with those who claim that the present problems can only be solved in an all-Ireland context. It is within the Province itself that attitudes must be changed, whatever may be the views held in Dublin or London. But it is only the sovereign authority, the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that has the power to make the necessary structural changes.

If, however, consultation with the Government of the Republic of Ireland can improve the chances of any changes in our structures being

acceptable to a wider cross section of Ulstermen, then such consultations are surely worthwhile. We who live in the Province are evidently powerless to break the moulds of history without outside help.

For this reason we welcome the current round of Anglo-Irish talks. We welcome any constructive dialogue between parties who have an interest in helping us to a better future. But we would urge those involved to seek to embody the principles which we suggest above. We would hope that the process will not be too long drawn out, as delay tends to be demoralizing and destabilizing.

We would also implore all responsible people to consider and debate the findings and recommendations, when these are made known, rationally and on their merits, and we would hope that the authorities would take note of constructive criticism which might then be made locally before seeking to implement any proposals.

There must ultimately be an honourable compromise between the irreconcilables of unionism and nationalism within the Province. This will require all of us who live here to modify our views to some extent. New structures and attitudes are required.

For our part we are eager to explore the possibility of any suggested new structures which will enable the talented people of Northern Ireland to realize their full potential.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. NEILL,
TERENCE DONAGHY,
DAVID HEWITT,
DENIS KEARNEY,
D. REA,
R. W. STOUT.
The Northern Consensus Group,
PO Box 5, Belfast,
August 9.

Funding the NHS

From Mr J. C. Smith

Sir, The well-balanced letter from the Chairman of the Wessex Regional Health Authority (July 24) deserves a better response than that from Professor Alwyn Smith (August 7). The former pointed out that there will always be a shortfall between demand and provision for health care whereas the latter concerned himself solely with the method of distribution of public funds and ignores the use of additional resources from private individuals.

Professor Smith states that the NHS was devised to "optimize the efficiency" of distribution, presumably by the community physicians over whom he presides.

Individuals whose personal needs are inadequately or inappropriately met by this distribution should be free to seek their own solution at their own expense, and in doing so

often relieve the burden on the State to the benefit of NHS patients. This represents sensible individual provision and in no sense makes such care the "trivial luxury" described by Professor Smith.

No one that I know, certainly no doctor, would like to see the NHS abolished, although many would suggest alteration in its structure. However, if we are to get the maximum provision for health care in this country, we should not only continue to press the Government for more funds, but also to look elsewhere for private individuals, charitable donations, local appeals and perhaps even sweepstakes to supplement the inevitable shortfall in State provision.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. SMITH,
Consultant Urological Surgeon,
The Churchill Hospital,
Headington,
Oxford,
August 8.

Campaign for the Bar

From the Vice Chairman of the Bar (elect)

Sir, May I comment on the letter from Anthony Scrivener, QC, and Robin de Wilde (August 12)? First, it is not correct that the unannounced resolution was put to the AGM of the Senate.

At the outset of the debate Scrivener, himself asked and was allowed by the Chair to amend his resolution about the election of the chairman to add the words "who are practising barristers". He then moved the resolution as so amended.

The unannounced resolution was neither moved nor put. The Secretary of the Senate confirms this. The criticism of the Senate about the form of the postal ballot is ill-founded and ought to be withdrawn.

Second, it is now clear from their own letter that Scrivener and de Wilde's proposals were arrived at without proper consideration or consultation. It is precisely because constitutional changes ought not to be arrived at in this way that the Senate has set up a working party under Lord Rawlinson to consider the constitution and to report well before the next election.

Third, voters must be somewhat confused. Scrivener and de Wilde now distance themselves from the proposal which was so vigorously recommended to the AGM. Logically, they should be urging voters, as I do — to vote for the Heilbron amendment, so that the constitution can be fully considered with the benefit of the Rawlinson report.

Until now, Scrivener and de Wilde have strenuously resisted this course, but I suggest that it is time — and high time — to recognise that this is what is in the interests of the profession as a whole, whatever the final outcome of the debate may be.

Yours faithfully,
PETER SCOTT,
Vice Chairman of the Bar (elect),
The Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar,
11 South Square,
Gray's Inn, WC1.

Terrorist states

From Mr Spartak Beglov

Sir, Your July 16 editorial indicates slight disappointment that President Reagan, in his speech to the American Bar Association about "terrorist states", listed the Soviet Union in this category implicitly rather than explicitly. But, after all, there should be a limit to the policy of the absurd and to absurd allegations, even for the most conservative and anti-Soviet die-hard.

Official Washington has already gone too far in accusing the USSR and other Socialist and newly free countries of all the world's evils. In fact, this particular evil is rooted in a refusal to recognize the new realities and the rights of whole nations (Palestinian Arabs, for one), and in the export of counter-revolution to those countries where the

Shades of truth

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, It is both sad and comic that the one characteristic which the parties to the BBC/IRA dispute have in common is their inability to issue public statements which carry with them the impression of a sincere attempt to tell the truth and to say what they mean. Each of them ought to be made to copy out 100 times the following telegram sent to the Foreign Office on March 21, 1917, by Sir George Buchanan, his Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd: "This morning I asked the Foreign Minister about the announcement in the papers that the Czar had been placed under arrest. I was informed by His

Throwing stones at kerb-crawlers

From the Reverend John Paul

Sir, The article in *The Times* (August 8) by the MP for West Derbyshire under the title "Thou shalt not legislate" must have seemed strange to your readers as he appears to have based his article on some of the contents of a private letter I sent to him as long ago as May of this year.

Together with a fellow MP he indulged, at that time, in a most disgraceful filibuster that almost ruined the chances of a private member's Bill designed to prevent kerb-crawling in my parish.

A tremendous effort and incalculable man-hours had gone into the preparation of this Bill, only to be thwarted by a couple of "ignorant windbags".

This was an apt description, as the members concerned were totally ignorant of the situation here on Bedford Hill, and it is a matter of fact that they did keep on talking in the House of Commons until time ran out, in order to wreck any possible legislation on this most important issue.

I am mildly amused to discover my words had such a stinging effect. When a priest rebukes a layman (a rare occurrence these days) the latter often seeks comfort and vague reassurance by parading his misdeeds in public.

To return to the article, so confused in its content and muddled in its conclusion, I must point out that this Vicar does not require policemen to "arrest those of his flock whom he has proved unable to turn from sin".

They are not of his flock, they are imported by the big business of organised prostitution, and Mr Parris ought to be made aware that such a statement maligns none other than the good people of Bedford Hill, who have the right to live in peace in a residential suburb.

As for the "woman taken in adultery", which all bush theologians like to quote at preachers, I am not in the business of casting stones at anyone, saint or sinner. As sexual acts are such intensely private affairs I am not in the least interested in those relationships; all I ask is that they refrain from doing it on the pavement, and that is what the sex offences Bill was all about.

I shall gladly return to the Ten Commandments, as I do almost daily, if the member for West Derbyshire will do the job he is elected to do to the best of his ability. May I assume the role of a prophet now and suggest that if he keeps writing such nonsense to national newspapers his constituents may be moved at the next election to replace him by someone who is capable of more coherent thought.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PAUL, Vicar of Balham,
230 Balham High Road, SW12.

Banned visitor

From the Secretary of the Friends of Afghanistan Society

Sir, In recent years numerous Afghan rebel leaders have visited this country, organised meetings, press conferences, received official donations and some of them were warmly received at 10 Downing Street.

To balance the picture, 14 MPs, several trade unions and social organisations invited Dr Anahita Ratebzad, President of the Afghan Women's Association, to visit this country and present her side of the story. The Government has turned down requests for a visa, thus effectively preventing British people from getting the full facts about the Afghan problem.

Whatever view Mrs Thatcher may hold she is totally wrong in imposing political insularity and keeping views from the British public which she personally does not approve of. She appears to lack confidence in British democracy and the intelligence of the British people.

What has happened to the self-proclaimed libertarianism of the Conservative Party and Government?

Yours sincerely,
MOHAMMED ARIF, Secretary,
Friends of Afghanistan Society,
366 York Road, SW18,
August 8.

Poisonous verges

From Sir Reginald Murley

Sir, Whilst riding his horse, a distinguished surgeon friend of mine collected some herbs. On returning home he gave these to his wife, saying "Here's some fennel for my soup." The soup, duly prepared by the spouse — herself a medical practitioner — included the herb, as was her custom, only in her husband's portion.

Within a short time he became seriously ill and required emergency treatment, but was fortunate to survive unharmed. Only later was it established that what he had thought to be fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) was, in fact, hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). Had the outcome been less fortunate one shudders to contemplate the situation of an unhappy widow giving a perfectly truthful account of events in a coroner's court.

In regard to Mr Carnduff's letter (August 9), it could be claimed that, on balance, in view of the ugly criminal possibilities, it may be advantageous that few people are aware of the deadly properties of certain common wayside plants.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MURLEY,
Consulting Surgeon,
Wellington Hospital,
Wellington Place, NW8,
August 9.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 15 1945

Philippe Pétain, former Marshal of France died aged 96 on July 23 1951 in detention on the island of Yeu off the coast of France near La Rochelle. During the Great War he had become a hero of his country — the defender of Verdun and the commander who had restored discipline to mutinous French troops. On June 16 1940 he became Head of State favouring capitulation to Germany and he was placed on trial on July 23 1945, the charge being "an attempt against the internal safety of the State". The sentence of death was commuted to detention for life.

PÉTAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Marshal Pétain was sentenced to death early this morning by the Supreme Court in Paris on a charge of treason after the jury had deliberated for six hours. The Court expressed the wish that, in view of the Marshal's great age, the sentence should not be carried out.

A STATEMENT BY PÉTAIN

ONLY AMBITION "TO SERVE FRANCE"

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, August 14. The speeches of counsel for the defence in the Pétain trial were concluded to-day, and after a statement had been read by Pétain, the jury retired at 9.45 p.m. to consider their verdict.

Maitre Paven, the senior defending counsel, resumed the speech that he had begun yesterday, took up one by one the points on which Pétain's policy was declared to have benefited Germany, and sought to show that Pétain either did not authorise the acts alleged, or yielded to pressure, or was trying to spare the French people a worse fate.

Pétain had been accused of "accepting defeat," said counsel. Defeat being a fact, there remained the alternative of assuming a German victory and collaborating, or assuming a British victory and playing for time; of these, one was the policy of Laval and the other of Pétain. Books and articles by pro-French Germans, and complaints of the conviction among Pétain's intimates of a British victory. If that were true, it was often objected, why was underground resistance not encouraged?

JUSTIFIED LIES

The only resistance possible, he continued, was diplomatic. Pétain temporized on every occasion in the execution of the armistice terms. He had thought only of France, and deceived only the Germans. In the diplomacy of the weak against the strong, lies and hypocrisy became as justified as manoeuvres and feints. There were historical precedents for this — Metemrich, Thiers, Schamhorst, and, more recently, Russia in her relations with Germany. Pétain had never gone so far as some of these, but had always refused to declare war on Britain, in spite of pressure from Laval, and had never consented to any cession of French territory. Laval, it was true, had once declared that he desired a German victory.

Pétain, it had been said, instead of appearing to approve of certain German acts, might have kept silence. That would have been a fine gesture, but the French people would have had to pay a heavy price. Many of his public statements, such as the message of congratulation to the Germans for their resistance at Dieppe, were falsely attributed to him by the German-controlled Paris Press.

MORAL CONCESSIONS

After a suspension of the hearing, the pleading was taken up by Maitre Isoré, another of Pétain's three counsel, who, in a moving speech that rose at times to high pathos, sought to justify Pétain's internal policy. After the armistice, he said, two courses were open. Pétain had sought material advantages at the cost of moral concessions.

Maitre Isoré then turned to Pétain's relations with the resistance movement. Pétain's training, he pointed out, certainly made him more sympathetic towards secret plans for recruiting a regular army and for returning the troops in Africa than towards the masses. By the time the resistance had become a force, Pétain was active but, in fact, delegated most of his powers to Laval and was living in a "zone of silence".

PROTESTS TO GERMANS

Maitre Paven, resuming the defence of Pétain's foreign policy after a second suspension of the hearing, read an extract from an interview between Pétain and Göring in December, 1941, which showed how persistent Pétain had remained against the assumption that there should be collaboration except on equal terms.

After Maitre Paven's peroration, Pétain rose to make a final statement. "During the trial (he said), I have kept silence, after explaining to the French people my attitude. My only thought has been to remain with the French people on French soil, to try to defend them, and to share their sufferings. The French people will not forget. They know that I defended them as I defended Verdun. Judges, my life and my liberty depend on you. My honour I confide to my country. I have had no other ambition than to serve France...."

Family affair

From Mr F. Bernard Meldrum

Sir, Miles Kingdon, while being as amusing as usual in his piece today (August 7), was not strictly accurate. A cricket match did once take place between Bromsgrove School and an eleven composed entirely of members of the Lyttelton family. The team was made up of the father, eight sons and two uncles.

According to *The Observer*, one of the uncles appeared in a magenta suit and, equipped with a pair of field-glasses, sat on a camp stool as far from the batsman as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. BERNARD MELDRUM,
c/o Watford Road,
Croxley Green,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire,
August 7.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Barclays loosens its South African link

Just a day before a "reforming" speech from President Botha of South Africa, and less than two weeks since Sir Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays, said there were no plans "at the moment" to do so, Barclays revealed it is cutting its stake in its South African subsidiary from 50.4 to 40.4 per cent.

This will be done by not taking up a Rand 254 million (£84 million) rights issue by Barclays National Bank (Barnat). The Barclays rights will be taken up instead by two other existing shareholders, Southern Life Association, whose stake will rise from 4 per cent to just over 7.5 per cent, and Anglo-American whose holding will go up from 18 to 25 per cent. In line with the apparently longstanding Barclays policy that its name should not be attached to businesses which it does not control, the Barclays name will disappear from South Africa, probably sooner rather than later.

The dogged insistence that this is purely a commercial decision and the timing is quite coincidental, can be taken with a bagful of salt. However, the decision does have important, and for Barclays beneficial, commercial implications. It is similar to the move undertaken early this year by Standard Chartered to reduce its holding in Stanbic to under 50 per cent.

In both cases the local South African banks wanted fresh capital to bolster capital ratios which are low by international standards, and need to be improved to meet tougher, although as yet undefined targets, due to be set by the South African authorities.

Once its shareholding in Barnat falls below 50 per cent, Barclays will be able to deconsolidate a highly-gearred bank whose profits are at present depressed. This will not affect group earnings: Barnat contributed only 0.9 per cent of attributable profits at the interim stage. It would have reduced the group's interim pretax profits of £431 million by £10 million.

Barclays shares ended 5p up on the day at 389p which was below the day's high because the stock market had been hoping that Barclays was getting out of South Africa altogether. Quite how much benefit Barclays receives from appearing to be less closely associated with South Africa remains to be seen. The anti-apartheid lobby looks certain to campaign as vigorously as ever against Barclays.

The implications for South Africa of Barclays' move are more difficult to assess. It will not be taken as a sign of faith in the economy or a boost to business confidence.

Cracks in Chinese Wall theory

The forthcoming list of approved inter-dealer brokers for the "new" gilt-edged market will be examined with, if anything, even greater interest than the Bank of England's recent list of approved gilt-edged market makers.

The significance of the market makers' identity lay in their overall number (29), the spread of big and small, and the foreign quota (10 - and no Japanese). The number of permitted IDBs may be as many as seven. As with the 29 market makers, that will almost certainly be too many for the gilt market to sustain profitably.

The IDB list will be scanned for another, quite different, reason. As we reported on Monday, there is a suggestion that Mercantile House will not be among the chosen. On the other hand, Exco International, Mercantile's close rival in the money-broking business, is thought to have a strong chance of preferment.

The City is well used to interpreting the wishes and intentions of the Bank of England through oblique signals. The message rapidly gaining currency is that the Bank's IDB selection will demonstrate its scepticism about the effectiveness of so-called Chinese Walls.

Mercantile, through its Alexandres, Laing and Cruickshank subsidiary, has

already been accepted as a gilt market maker. If it were also to become an IDB, the Bank would be tacitly accepting that Mercantile could keep two potentially conflicting functions in separate compartments which would not communicate trading information to one another.

As the fuse to the Stock Exchange's "Big Bang" has steadily burned, several cherished assumptions have begun to wilt under critical scrutiny. Chief among these is the Chinese Wall theory. It appears that the Bank has joined the ranks of the sceptics and would wish to minimize the numbers and importance of Chinese Walls.

The best way to do that is to refuse to allow them from the outset.

The shift in opinion may cause several ambitious schemes to be unwound, and we are likely to see a few putative financial supermarkets demerged before the mergers have got off the ground. A good thing too, both for investors and for the future reputation, and regulation, of the City.

Ruberoid abandons its problem child

Parents often feel that their offspring have become nothing more than an unappreciative and expensive drain on their resources. Legally, however, they remain responsible for under-age children. Not so in business, where the principle of limited liability rules. In certain circumstances, parent is free to disown its offspring, possibly, though not always, only at the expense of moral disapproval and a denting of the image.

The decision by Ruberoid's chairman Thomas Kenny, that he would no longer support the Camrex subsidiary is causing heads to shake. His comment to shareholders at the May annual meeting that "Camrex is now returning to profit" has intensified feelings, without preventing the dismissal of most Camrex employees in unemployment-stricken Sunderland.

The local MP, Robert Clay, is incensed by Ruberoid's decision to close the business. He will be "urgently" taking up with the Department of Trade and Industry both the political and legal questions that arise from actions of this kind.

He is unlikely to get very far. Mr Kenny is unlikely to have put a step out of line. Camrex had become a troublesome and potentially costly problem. He argues that it was in his shareholders' interests to walk away.

Camrex has undoubtedly failed to live up to expectations. Having bought the company for £6 million in 1983, Ruberoid found it going straight into the red. Trading losses since then total £1.68 million. Legal actions against Camrex, alleging defective work, now total around £11 million. To compensate for the lack of profits, Ruberoid has launched its own claim for £8.9 million against Camrex's former auditors, Ernst & Whinney.

Mr Kenny was determined that he would not be liable for the legal claims against Camrex. He made a token gesture at avoidance by reshuffling the various Camrex subsidiaries so that the one which, nominally, was liable was devoid of assets. The court was not impressed by that attempt to take limited liability to extremes. Now, arguing that Camrex in Britain is insolvent, Ruberoid is turning its back.

Demand for the Camrex product, a protective coating for ships, does not appear to have died. A Dutch subsidiary is continuing to trade and, according to its managing director, Jan Maandag, "It might well be the case that we would undertake some of the contracts that had previously been done in England". The prospect of British Shipbuilders, an important Camrex client, taking its business to Holland instead of Sunderland is one which does not amuse Mr Clay. It might have helped, of course, had the trade unions been prevailed upon to sign a productivity agreement earlier than this year.

CU lifts insurance sector with £2m cut in half-year losses

By Richard Thomson

Composite insurance company shares rose substantially yesterday after Commercial Union announced better than expected interim results. The company, which has disappointed the market with extremely heavy losses over two years, saw its own shares rise by 14p to 230p.

CU reported a pretax operating loss for the six months to June 30 of £12.1 million, a reduction of over £2 million from last year's £14.5 million interim loss. The second quarter produced the first quarterly profit for the company in 21 months, with an unusually strong performance in UK underwriting.

At the same time the company announced that Mr Cecil Harris, the chief executive, will retire at the end of the year at the age of 63, and will be

replaced by Mr Tony Brend, aged 51.

CU's half-time result was helped by a dramatic improvement in the second quarter to a pretax profit of £3.4 million compared with a £17.5 million first quarter loss. The half-year underwriting loss remained almost unchanged at £173.6 million.

The company's losses in the US escalated from £37.8 million last year to £55.6 million this time despite a change of policy, announced nine months ago, to reduce exposure to heavily loss-making business. Cuts in staff and agencies brought costs down by 23 per cent, but the reduced premium income from terminating bad business caused a small rise in the expense ratio. However, results were helped by premium rate increases of up to 30 per cent on commercial insurance business.

After substantial transfers to loss reserves last year CU announced further reserving of \$60 million coming from the surplus on its US subsidiary pension fund.

Losses in the US were balanced by unexpectedly good results in Britain, which produced pretax profits of £20 million compared with a £7.1 million loss last year. Most areas of underwriting improved, but some commercial lines such as industrial fire experienced lower claims than expected while premium rates rose.

There was a deterioration in other parts of the world with reductions in Canadian profits. Mr Harris said that although premium rates were rising rapidly in both Britain and the US they were still not enough in most areas, since claims costs were still rising.

"Benefits from the progress made in the US should start to show through in our results later this year but more clearly next year," he said. By the end of the year CU would be writing more business in Britain than in the US.

General Accident, Britain's largest motor insurer, also announced interim results yesterday of a £200,000 pretax operating loss, compared with a £2.4 million loss in the half year to June 30 last year.

GA experienced a strong second quarter recovery from its first quarter loss of £18.4 million despite £6 million weather losses in the US.

Overall underwriting results in America showed a considerable improvement, with losses dropping from £71.5 million to £62.8 million over the half year.

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Average earnings rise 9.2%

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

Average earnings growth is edging upwards, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment. In the 12 months to June, earnings rose by 9.2 per cent, compared with 8.8 per cent in May.

The figures are distorted by back-pay and the effects of the miners' strike. Although the underlying rate remained at 7.5 per cent, the Employment Department warned of a rise in the underlying rate for July.

Earnings were boosted by 0.5 per cent by back-pay for certain workers in the manufacturing industry and non-industrial civil servants. The 12-month comparison was artificially increased because the miners' strike depressed earnings in June last year.

Two factors point to underlying upward pressure on earnings, however. Over time working in manufacturing, at an average of 12.47 million hours a week in June, was the highest for five years. Also, the average level of pay settlements has risen by about 0.5 per cent. Two thirds of the current pay round had been completed by the end of June.

Slower growth in productivity continues to push up the growth in unit labour costs, although the figures are affected by the erratic statistics for manufacturing output this year. From April to June, wages and salaries per unit of output rose by 6.8 per cent on a year earlier, compared with 5.9 per cent between January and March.

Montagu Loeb break up

By Clare Dobie

The City Revolution was another step nearer yesterday with the announcement of the break-up of Montagu, Loeb, Stanley, a long established firm of stockbrokers.

The 21 partners and staff on the institutional side are splitting up to join seven separate firms. In May, Save & Prosper, the unit trust group, agreed to buy the private client business of Montagu, Loeb.

The main surprise of the announcement is that two partners, Mr Robert Carpenter and Mr Richard Harrison, are joining Kitcat & Aitken as they were expected to go elsewhere.

Mr Carpenter is the only Montagu, Loeb partner rated in the Exel survey of investment analysts. He was placed second in the overseas traders section this year.

Other people are going to Laing & Cruickshank, Panmure Gordon, Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin, Wico Galloway & Pearson, Investment Resources of Cambridge and Halbert Wagg.

Wadd Durlacher Mordaunt, the stockbroker, plans to buy 50 per cent of Meares & Philips, an Australian broking firm, to boost its international network of offices.

DTI to investigate Sumrie

By Jeremy Warner

The Government yesterday authorized an investigation of Sumrie Clothes, the Leeds suit manufacturer whose chairman, Mr Michael Hepker, has been linked by an MP with an alleged £1.5 million fraud involving the collapsed Johnson Matthey Bankers.

Officers of the Department of Trade and Industry have been authorized by Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, to require Sumrie to open its books and papers to them using powers under section 447 of the Companies Act, 1985.

A spokesman for the department said it was unusual for an investigation of this sort to be announced publicly, and its findings would be kept confidential unless it led to further action such as a prosecution. The announcement has been



Michael Hepker offering full cooperation

steps were being taken by the department to investigate alleged breaches of the Companies Act.

Mr Hepker, aged 44, said last night that Sumrie was offering full cooperation to the department's two inspectors, and had nothing to hide. He said he believed the investigation was the result of political pressure on Mr Fletcher as a result of allegations made in the Commons last month by Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch.

Mr Pat Benson, the former Sumrie chief executive who has identified himself as the source of some of the allegations made by Mr Sedgemore, said he was not surprised at the department's announcement.

Mr Hepker said that the department's inspectors had spent most of yesterday investigating a large share deal

made in this case because of specific allegations circulating among Sumrie shareholders and the press, and because of questions in the Commons.

Mr Derek Fatchett, Labour MP for Leeds Central, has twice asked in the Commons what

Panel presses Enterprise on intentions

By Ian Griffiths

The Takeover Panel has instructed Enterprise Oil to make its intentions clear over Saxon Oil by the weekend.

The stock market was confused this week after the news that Enterprise had made a tentative approach to Saxon about a possible bid at 35p, against a closing price yesterday of 47p up 15p.

Any bid was conditional on

agreement from the Saxon board. This was not forthcoming and this left the way clear for the previously arranged merger to go ahead between Saxon and Charterhouse Petroleum, recommended by both boards.

News of Enterprise's interest was only released at the insistence of the Panel. Charterhouse Petroleum is

now pursuing the source of the leak to the Panel about what had been only preliminary talks between Saxon and Enterprise and which have still not yet led to a formal bid.

Sources close to the board revealed that it is considering action over the affair which would include the launching of a bid for Enterprise itself

Commercial Union 6 MONTHS REVIEW to 30 June 1985

In the last three months a pre-tax operating profit of £5.4m (1984 loss £6.1m) was made which resulted in an unaudited operating loss before taxation of £12.1m (1984 loss £14.5m) for the 6 months ended 30 June 1985.

The operating result before taxation achieved outside the United States was a profit of £43.5m. In the United States a loss of £55.6m was sustained.

Non-life premium income reduced by 10% in underlying terms, reflecting the decision taken last year to reduce the scale of our operations in the United States.

Investment income showed only a marginal underlying reduction, despite the effect on cash flow of the fall in non-life premium income.

Life profits continued to demonstrate strong underlying growth amounting to 15%.

In the United States further significant progress was made in achieving rate increases, particularly in commercial lines, and this helped to improve results in the second quarter over the level of loss in the first quarter. The statutory operating ratio was 125.4% compared with 126.8% for the full year in 1984. Operating expenses were reduced by 23% but, as expected, the lower premium income caused the expense ratio to rise to 33.2% (1984 32.2%) and for the whole of 1984 33.6%. The United States pension fund has accumulated a surplus of approximately \$60m and we have decided to release this surplus during the second half of 1985 by terminating the fund and replacing it with a new scheme providing the same benefits. The surplus will be used to strengthen claims provisions.

In the United Kingdom there was a marked improvement in the operating result, reflecting better underwriting experience, particularly in commercial classes, and a higher level of investment income.

The Netherlands result, while continuing to reflect competitive conditions in the non-life market, remained satisfactory.

In Canada the operating profit was adversely affected by the cost of tornado damage during the second quarter. However, there are signs that market prospects are beginning to improve and we are starting to obtain rate increases.

In the Rest of the World the operating profit was affected by a number of large claims, exchange rate movements and a reduced contribution from associated companies.

Interim dividend. In view of the financial strength of the Company and the progress made in the United Kingdom and the United States, the Directors have decided to maintain the interim dividend of 4.850p (1984 4.850p) per share. This dividend will be paid on 15 November 1985 and will cost £20.0m.

	6 months 1985	6 months 1984	Year 1984
Premium income:	Estimate	Estimate	Actual
Life	285.2	239.9	495.6
Non-life	964.2	1,060.4	2,159.5
Total	1,249.4	1,300.3	2,655.1
Investment income net of loan interest	126.1	125.0	275.9
Underwriting result	(173.6)	(173.1)	(439.4)
Life profits	32.4	28.9	77.9
Associated companies' earnings	3.0	4.7	12.8
Operating loss before taxation	(12.1)	(14.5)	(72.8)
Taxation and minorities	(16.1)	(4.6)	(15.3)
Operating loss	(28.2)	(19.1)	(88.1)
Realised investment gains	21.4	27.5	53.4
Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders	(6.8)	8.4	(34.9)
Earnings per share			
Operating loss	(6.83p)	(4.63p)	(21.44p)
Realised investment gains	5.18p	6.61p	12.95p
	(1.65p)	2.04p	(8.49p)
Shareholders' funds	£1,050m	£933m	£1,073m
Operating loss before taxation	£m	£m	£m
United States	(55.6)	(37.8)	(146.9)
United Kingdom	20.0	(7.1)	12.4
Netherlands	17.9	19.1	42.9
Canada	3.9	5.6	8.4
Rest of the World	1.7	5.7	10.4
	(12.1)	(14.5)	(72.8)
Rates of exchange			
United States	\$1.29	\$1.35	\$1.16
Netherlands	Fls4.46	Fls4.27	Fls4.13
Canada	\$1.76	\$1.77	\$1.54

Price war setback for Grand Met

By Cliff Feltham

The price war in generic and private label cigarettes in the United States continues to pose a big problem for Grand Metropolitan. The latest figures indicate that its troubled Liggett cigarette business - which it desperately wants to sell - is barely breaking even.

Operating income for the American consumer products group for the nine months to the end of June shows a fall from \$142 million (£103 million) to \$34.6 million.

The most recent quarter shows a fall from \$49.7 million to \$22.6 million.

Grand Metropolitan blames the setback on the cigarette price war and the lower level of demand for fitness equipment. The finance director, Mr Michael Orr, said he did not think the difficulties facing Liggett would make the task of finding a buyer any more difficult as the basic problems facing the business remained much the same.

He said there were no talks taking place at the moment with a likely purchaser.

On the stock market, Grand Metropolitan shares were unchanged at 311p.

Shake-up for Ultramar

Ultramar, the British independent oil company, is about to announce a big reorganization of its North American oil refining and marketing operations.

The company yesterday announced after-tax profits for the first half of this year of £65.3 million, compared with £62.8 million in the first half of 1984.

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STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	966.0 (+5.4)	RISER:		London:	
FT All Share	Not available	Kean & Scott Hlgs	35p +4p	£: \$1.3830 (-0.0085)	
FT Govt Securities	83.56 (-0.02)	Samuelson Grp	255p +27p	£: DM 3.8632 (-0.0118)	
FT-SE 100	1293.1 (+8.0)	Oceanic Grp	80p +8p	£: Swfr 3.1837 (-0.0143)	
Bargains	20,947	Hampton Gold	133p +12p	£: FFf 1.7598 (-0.0475)	
Dataseam USM	101.45 (+1.72)	Vinten Grp	165p +14p	£: Yen 328.8 (-0.81)	
New York		Cifras Hataead	87p +8p	£: Index: 81.7 (-0.3)	
Dow Jones	1319.44 (+4.14)	VW Thetmax	81p +5p	New York:	
Tokyo		Gomme Hlgs	39p +3p	£: \$1.3845	
Nikkei Dow	12,418.64 (+92.93)	Reliant Motor	39p +3p	£: DM 2.7880	
Hong Kong		BBA Grp	92p +7p	£: Index: 137.0 (+0.5)	
Hang Seng	1681.43 (+4.84)	Walker & Homer	137p +1p	ECU 0.575850	
Amsterdam	218.1 (+0.4)	Tozer Kamsley Mill	35p +4p	SDR 0.741073	
Sydney: AO	356.3 (+2.1)	Pape Grp	87p +7p		
Frankfurt		Und Seentite Hlgs	180p +12p		
Commerzbank	1420.0 (+7.5)	Ramco Oil Serv	60p +4p		
Brausele		Peters Stores	75p +5p		
General	320.44 (+0.57)	Bio-Isolates	30p +2p		
Paris: CAC	215.0 (-1.0)	Rockware Grp	47p +3p		
Zurich:		Starlight Hlgs	32p +2p		
SKA General	389.10 (+3.70)	Star Computer	48p +3p		
GOLD		FALLS:		INTEREST RATES	
London fixing:		Sumrie Clothes	28p -7p	London:	
am \$326.20pm-\$326.00		Micro Bus Systems	90p -10p	Bank Base: 11 1/4%	
close \$326.00-\$326.50		SSR Int	88p -7p	3-month Interbank 11 1/4%-11 1/2%	
New York:		Blundell Perm	96p -7p	3-month eligible bills 10-10 1/2%	
Comex (Latest) \$326.55				buying rate 11 1/4%-11 1/2%	
				Prime Rate 9.50%	
				Federal Funds 8 1/4%	
				3-month Treasury Bills 7.09-7.07%	
				Long bond: yield	
				98 1/4%-99 1/4%	



Commercial Union Assurance Company plc

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

TI shares rise to 6-year high on takeover speculation

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Speculation that TI Group will soon be engulfed in takeover action mounted yesterday as some in the City thought they detected a stake-building exercise to counter the 12.5 per cent shareholding put together by the Abdullah brothers.

TI shares climbed another 13p to 253p - highest since 1979. They have been as low as 214p this year.

There has been persistent buying this month, much of it believed to be from one source. But Mr Raschid Abdullah, who with his brother Mr Osman Abdullah runs Evered Holdings, said yesterday that his consortium had not been in the market.

"We have not acquired a share since we announced our 12.5 per cent shareholding," he said.

Evered, an engineering group based at Guildford, Surrey, has been revitalized by the brothers. It announced last month that with 10 Saudi Arabian backers it had acquired a 12.5 per cent stake in TI, Britain's second largest engineering group which has performed poorly in recent years.

TI, which embraces Raleigh cycles, is much larger than Evered. But many suspect that the Abdullahs and friends are planning to bid.

The brothers have already obtained a list of TI shareholders, strengthening the takeover talk. But they have yet to meet the TI board, headed by Mr Ronnie Utiger. "All our options remain open," said Mr Raschid Abdullah.

TI was not the only blue chip on the move as the market Vickers, the engineering to Rolls-Royce group, gained 10p to 265p yesterday as Phillips & Drew, the broker, sent out a buy signal. Mr Bob Barber, the broker's analyst, expects year's profits of £40.5 million (against £30.8 million). He believes the interim figures, due next month, could be up more than 27 per cent at about £18 million.

Enjoyed an active session. The FT 30-share index rose 6.4 points to 966.0 points with the FT SE share index up 8 points to 1,293.1 points.

Hopes of a mortgage rate cut today and firm performances from Commercial Union and General Accident helped sentiment.

Grand Metropolitan lost an early gain after it announced even weaker profit figures than had been expected. Third

quarter operating income has slumped and some analysts have pulled back their profit forecasts for the group.

There are suggestions that 12 month profits will suffer their first decline for many years. Some market men expect the year's figure to be £320 million compared with £334.3 million last year.

Other drink shares were lively, helped by thoughts of more consumer spending if mortgage rates are cut.

Jaguar shares jumped 10p to 270p as market men began

ML Holdings, the engineering group which features a robot-controlled mini-helicopter among its products, could be heading for profits of £2 million this year, against the £1.416 million disclosed yesterday. The group had removed the drag of losses-making foundry operations and the rest of the business is trading well. The shares rose 5p to 275p, against a 1985 peak of 355p.

Looking forward to the next set of results. Half-year figures will be out in the next few weeks, and, despite the "closed season", two broking firms are thought to be making visits to the company this week and bringing back good news.

Options business in Jaguar shares was also on the increase yesterday, and US investors were said to be nibbling at the stock. The City is finding plenty of reasons why Jaguar should move back strongly above 300p after a couple of months in the doldrums.

Confirmation of orders for the Tornado fighter aircraft pushed British Aerospace and allied share prices higher. BAE rose 6p to 351p, with the partly-paid up 7p at 180p, and Dowty Group gained 5p to 191p.

General Electric Company went 4p better to 193p and Flight Refuelling joined in, although it is not directly involved in the contracts, with a 10p rise to 379p.

BTR shares moved ahead, up 13p to 356p. Two buyers went into the market yesterday morning for 250,000 shares apiece, and caught the jitters short of the stock. Anticipation of next month's results is the motive for buying, according to market pundits.

Oxford Instruments shared in the brighter mood for engineering and technology companies, showing a price rise of 12p to 385p. BBA Group jumped 7p to 92p, ahead of today's profits

news. City analysts were expecting better-than-forecast profits.

Vintex Group rose 14p to 165p, also sharing in the uplift for technology shares, but Rotaflex slipped 5p lower to 158p after Tuesday's profits news.

BSR International dropped 12p to 63p alongside its results, but BSI managed a 5p rise to 303p as the annual report and accounts were published.

On the insurance pitches excitement was high as results from Commercial Union and General Accident came out. The two companies managed to fulfil market hopes this time round and the shares were accordingly nudged 13p and 5p higher to 229p and 653p respectively.

News from GA on commercial lines in the US was particularly pleasing and encouraged followers of Royal Insurance. Royal has more of that business and was expected to show proportionately better figures today. Royal shares advanced 17p to 703p in anticipation.

Life insurers shared the glow and price rises of several pence were made across the sector.

Woodhouse & Rixson shares moved another 2p higher to 40p as Virani Group confirmed that it has bought more shares.

Virani now has 19.75 per cent of Woodhouse.

Cooper Industries, the steel and engineering group, continues its upward trend, the shares rising 1 1/2p to 204p. The company has seen a big change in its trading fortunes in the past 18 months and market men are looking forward to more good news soon. The first half accounting period for Cooper came to an end two weeks ago.

Bowater Industries went 5p better to 315p, having touched 315p earlier. The shares are still enjoying City hopes of a takeover bid from Hanson Trust which last month declared a more than 7 per cent stake in the paper and pulps group.

Metal Box, also on the City takeover targets list, went another 7p higher to 490p. US buying is the source of bid hopes.

Manchester Ship Canal rose 12p to 344p, having another of its speculative flurries, and Glasser Group, the tailoring to publishing concern, also found speculative support with a 13p rise to 121p.

On the USM lists share prices continued to brighten, and even Acorn Computers appeared to

be firing well after its return from dealings suspension this week. The market appears to think the worst is now behind Acorn and the share price moves steadily ahead, up 7p at 13p yesterday.

Hobson, the company which has developed a specialist aluminium die process, was boosted by news that a boardroom wrangle is over. Mr George Nicholson, one of the founders of the company, is pulling out and retracting his criticism of his former co-directors.

Mr Nicholson will sell his 34.6 per cent stake. Hobson shares rose 5p to 19p.

Share prices in the banking sector were mixed, although Barclays Bank put on a good

showing early in the day. The price pushed close to the 400p level before settling for a 5p gain at 389p.

Market talk was of a listing for the shares in New York, but that story was quickly forgotten when the bank revealed its intentions in South Africa. Standard Chartered Bank, which also has a significant presence in the strife-torn republic, managed a 7p rise to 464p.

Oil shares tended lower after the Ultramar figures. But Saxon Oil, on the bid action, rose 15p to 475p.

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Philips dimmed by US setbacks

Philips second quarter press release, which laments here and there into Middle English, presents a blurred picture of one of the world's leading electronics companies. But clear through the haze is the hard time the group is having.

On the one hand, first-half sales grew by 13 per cent, with volume gains of about 7 per cent. On the other, first-half profits are down by a fifth, and the rate of decline appears to be accelerating.

In the second quarter, net income slumped a third from £14.5 million at last year's interim stage to £12.1 million this time. CU is being cautious. It's retiring chief executive, Mr Cecil Harris, gave a warning that recovery in the second half of the year would not live up to the more extravagant estimate. As for the full-year results, these range up to a profit of £30 million. CU's caution is understandable.

CU has almost completed the reorganization of its US operation, begun last year. It has halved its agency force to about 2,300, reduced staff by 10 per cent and drastically cut exposure to commercial insurance business.

The encouraging result of this and general market improvements, has been a cut in US losses to £31.7 million in the first quarter and £23.9 million in the second, compared with an average quarterly loss of £37 million last year.

On CU's own admission, it would require a further premium rate increase of about 40 per cent on top of previous increases for the US operation to reach a break-even underwriting result.

In contrast, CU's main success was in Britain. The surprising operating profit of £20.1 million owes much to a good underwriting result in industrial fire business. Increased investment income and life insurance profits also helped.

General Accident's results were the reverse: unsatisfactory in Britain but encouraging in

the US. Poor first-quarter results, particularly on personal and motor insurance, dragged down the British result, but commercial property also became a loss-maker in the second quarter. In the US, the higher quality of GA's risks in comparison with CU's showed in reduced losses. GA too, is cautious about prospects for recovery in the second half of the year, reserving expectations of a substantial improvement for next year.

Insurance companies

At last Commercial Union has published results that investors want to hear. CU's importance for the stock market is tested by the glow that spread through the composite insurance sector.

Despite the encouraging reduction in pre-tax losses from £14.5 million at last year's interim stage to £12.1 million this time, CU is being cautious. It's retiring chief executive, Mr Cecil Harris, gave a warning that recovery in the second half of the year would not live up to the more extravagant estimate. As for the full-year results, these range up to a profit of £30 million. CU's caution is understandable.

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come from the upstream part of the house.

For Tricentral, which has only upstream operations it was something of a hollow victory. Net profits of £14.1 million, up from £11.3 million, were if anything better than some had expected yet still its share price stood still at 193p.

BSR International

If 1984 was the year for house-cleaning at BSR, 1985 is turning out to be the year for extensive building repairs. Yesterday's interim loss of £3 million indicates the extensive damage wreaked by the collapse of the personal computer market. BSR did not expect demand to fall so suddenly.

While the Swan housewares and other industrial activities staged a £1.8 million turnaround, the electronics division, mostly based in Hong Kong, saw a £12.5 million fall to losses of £1.6 million before interest. A write-off of money owed by Acorn probably accounts for between £2 million and £4 million of that drop. The rest reflects the virtual disappearance of the market for power supplies.

The company has countered by switching emphasis from personal computers to the business market.

These measures seem to be paying off. The company expects to end the year with a profit and hopes to pay a maintained dividend then. It looks as though BSR could make £5 million or more, which would leave the dividend just about covered.

Oil sector

The story yesterday from the oil independents was one of upstream, downstream, in a sector which is suffering from a clear case of depression the winner was always going to

be the upstream part of the house.

For Tricentral, which has only upstream operations it was something of a hollow victory. Net profits of £14.1 million, up from £11.3 million, were if anything better than some had expected yet still its share price stood still at 193p.

Ultramar, weighed down by the dismal performance of its downstream operations, produced net profits of £65.3 million, up from £62.8 million and saw its shares marked down to 205p from 216p.

The talk in the market, however, was dominated not so much by what has happened but by where the two companies are going. Tricentral's exploration prospects are well recognized, although there are some rather large question marks over how it is going to finance them.

Ultramar, on the other hand, has failed to capture the City's imagination, perhaps because of the integrated nature of its business, and therefore has much more to prove.

The waters have been muddied further by the untimely and altogether unsatisfactory announcement of Enterprise Oil's interest in Saxon Oil. The Original merger proposals between Saxon and Charterhouse Petroleum recognized the need for some internal rationalization within the independent sector.

That such self-regulation be challenged by the big brother, in the shape of Enterprise, suggests that commonsense and bonhomie within the industry might at last give way to aggression.

If short-term profit-taking by the institutions is to take precedent over long-term investment then the way in which the independent oil companies are assessed may have to change. Under the old regime Tricentral may look a better bet, but in an environment of winner-takes-all Ultramar would appear a stronger player and a more likely survivor.

Traded option highlights

Commercial Union and Barclays Bank enlivened business on the traded options floor, helping push the day's trading total to 6,533.

Some 1,142 CU options were

traded, alongside the inspiring profits news. And 875 Barclays contracts changed hands with the announcement on South African operations by the bank.

Contractuals was the only other bright spot in this market, and 737 contracts in the shares of the textile group were traded. Prices of options showed no significant movements.

COMPANY NEWS

● PHICOM: Half year to June 30. Interim dividend 0.35p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 21,840 (131,484). Pretax profit 575 (1,780) after interest charge 165 (304) but including share of associated companies' all (174). Tax 128 (570). Earnings per share 0.6p (1.9p).

● ENERGY CAPITAL: Year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 135 (148). Operating loss 111 (loss 87). Pretax loss 1,104 (loss 556). Tax 105 (122). Loss per share 6.7p.

● VICTOR PRODUCTS: Results for the year to April 30. (Same). Figures in £000. Turnover 15,841 (16,793). Pretax loss 670 (profit 1,113). Extraordinary items nil (284). Loss per share 12.6p (earnings 10.9p).

● BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST: Total assets less current liabilities were (on July 31) £274.4 million. Geographical spread: Britain 48 per cent, Japan 16.2 per cent, US 35 per cent and others 1.1 per cent. Earnings before interest and tax 431.6p and at market value, 434.4p.

● OTTER: Gold producer. Otter Exploration, had record monthly gold sales for July from its wholly-owned Griffin's find mine 300 kilometers south-east of Perth, Western Australia. The sales bring the total for the end-June quarter to 1,784.7 ounces.

● MEAT TRADE SUPPLIERS: Year to March 30. Total dividend 5.25p (same). Turnover £7.99 million (£7.75 million). Pretax profit £285,146 (£291,000).

ing income 251 (95) and share of profit of related company 171 (211) but in after finance costs 2,525 (1,576). Tax 239 (848). Extraordinary credit 30 (credit 74). Earnings per share 11.34p (9.34p). Net assets value £3.98 (£3.86).

● DELOITTE HASKINS AND SELLS: AHN Kwon and Co, an accounting and consulting firm in the Republic of Korea, has become a member firm of Deloitte Haskins and Sells International.

● GROUP INVESTORS: Total dividend, 4.2p (3.7p) for the year to June 30. Gross revenue £896,892 (£854,156).

● INVESTORS CAPITAL: Results for the year to June 30, compared with half-year to May 31, 1984. Interim 1.65p (1.5p). Figures in £000. Pretax profit 1,928 (1,991).

● LYONS IRISH HOLDINGS: In his annual statement, the chairman, Mr Pierce Butler, says trading so far this year is on target and he is optimistic about future.

● MCKAY SECURITIES: Final 1.7p making 3.25p for the year to March 31. (Figures in £000). Gross revenue and service charges receivable 4,312 (3,991). Pretax profit 2,490 (2,330) being McKay Securities and its subsidiaries 2,412 (2,342) and related companies 78 (48). Tax 207 (1038). Extraordinary credits 98 (2 debit).

● LASMO: LASMO has received Australian government approval to increase its interest in a promising onshore block. LASMO's share of Queensland block ATP 269 (1 and 3) has risen from 26.25 to 29 per cent, after the decision of one of the partners to put its interest up for sale.

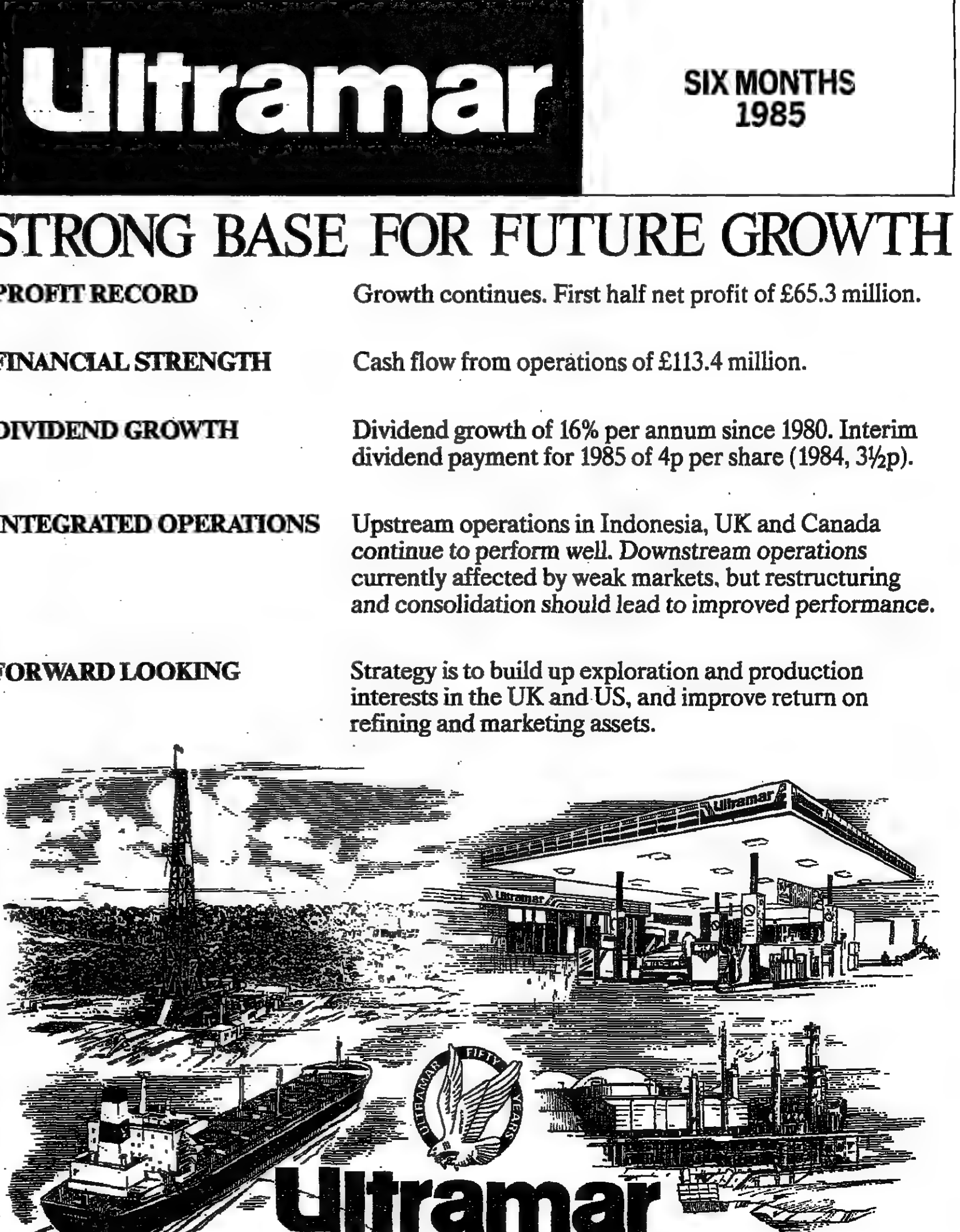
● RYAN INTERNATIONAL: Six months to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 16,893 (12,230). Cost of sales 13,215 (9,049). Net operating expenses 2,027 (1,364). Operating profit 1,651 (1,817). Share of results of associated companies profits 34 (42 loss). Interest payable 590 (814).

● JACOBSON EXPLORATION: Six months to June 30. No interim. Revenue Oil and gas sales 1,945 (2,088). Gas processing and transportation 386 (1,223). Operating and management fees 593 (266). Sales of oil and gas props 4,100 (5,872). Interest and other 320 (99) making 7,344 (9,547). Pre-tax loss 1,096 (108 profit) loss per share 30.02.

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Ultramar

SIX MONTHS 1985

STRONG BASE FOR FUTURE GROWTH

PROFIT RECORD

Growth continues. First half net profit of £65.3 million.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Cash flow from operations of £113.4 million.

DIVIDEND GROWTH

Dividend growth of 16% per annum since 1980. Interim dividend payment for 1985 of 4p per share (1984, 3 1/2p).

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Upstream operations in Indonesia, UK and Canada continue to perform well. Downstream operations currently affected by weak markets, but restructuring and consolidation should lead to improved performance.

FORWARD LOOKING

Strategy is to build up exploration and production interests in the UK and US, and improve return on refining and marketing assets.

Morgan House, 1 Angel Court
London EC2R 7AU

For a copy of the Report for the First Six Months 1985 please write to the Company Secretary at the above address.

Turkish power project

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Turkey plans to build a Canadian-designed nuclear power station equipped with £50 million of British-built turbine equipment.

The turbines will be built at the Tyneside works of NEI Parsons, which will take a share in operating the power station for the first 15 years before handing it over to the Turkish electricity authority.

It will be Turkey's first nuclear power station and the country has opted for the Canadian CANDU pressurized heavy water reactor.

look at a financial package being offered by the Atomic Energy of Canada group.

The power station will be built at no cost to Turkey. The Canadian and British companies and the Turkish civil engineering company ENKA will meet the entire estimated cost of \$1.2 billion (\$869 million), recouping their costs from the operating profits of the power station.

The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal said yesterday: "This is the world's first project on a build-operate formula. Other countries will follow our example."

General Accident

INTERIM RESULTS

The results for the six months ended 30th June 1985, estimated and unaudited, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1984, which are restated at 31st December 1984 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1984.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not usually provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

	6 Months to 30.6.85 Estimated £ millions	6 Months to 30.6.84 Actual £ millions	Year 1984 Actual £ millions
Premium Income - General Business	972.1	832.0	1,688.0
Long Term Business	115.3	78.4	189.9
	987.4	910.4	1,878.9
Investment Income	131.8	126.0	268.2
Underwriting Result - General Business	(135.7)	(130.5)	(268.3)
Long Term Insurance Profits	4.7	2.9	7.7
Loan Interest	0.8	(1.6)	5.8
	1.0	0.8	1.7
Profit (Loss) before Tax and Minority Interests	(0.2)	(2.4)	3.9
Taxation	(6.8)	(3.0)	(8.1)
Minority Interests and Preference Dividend	1.3	0.8	2.2
Net Profit (Loss) attributable to Shareholders	5.3	(0.2)	9.8
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.1p	(0.1)p	5.9p
Principal exchange rates used in translating overseas results:			
USA	\$1.31	\$1.16	\$1.18
Canada	\$1.78	\$1.53	\$1.53

ANALYSIS BY TERRITORY OF GENERAL BUSINESS PREMIUM INCOME AND UNDERWRITING RESULT (before internal reinsurance)

	6 months to 30.6.85 Premium Income £m	Underwriting Result £m	6 months to 30.6.84 Premium Income £m	Underwriting Result £m
UK	273.9	(43.3)	255.7	(32.9)
USA	371.8	(62.8)	368.1	(71.5)
EEC other than UK	49.8	(6.3)	49.8	(9.3)
Canada	78.7	(14.6)	79.4	(11.7)
Australia	16.3	(2.2)	20.0	(0.8)
Others, including reinsurance	53.9	(5.3)	40.3	(2.9)
Marine and Aviation	27.7	(1.2)	18.7	(1.4)
	972.1	(135.7)	832.0	(130.5)

Net written premiums and investment income increased in sterling terms by 4.8 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively. Adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, the increases were 13.7 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively.

In the second quarter there were underwriting losses of £53.8m (1984 £50.2m loss) of which £12.4m (1984 £1.8m loss) occurred in the United Kingdom and £27.3m (1984 £35.7m loss) in the United States. In the aggregate other territories produced underwriting losses of £14.1m (1984 £12.7m loss). The pre-tax profit for the quarter amounted to £18.2m (1984 £14.1m profit).

For the six months in the UK there was an underwriting loss of £43.3m (1984 £32.9m loss). Despite the usual seasonal improvement in the second quarter, losses in the important Motor account increased to £8.9m for the half year (1984 £2.1m profit). Experience in the Homeowners and Commercial Property accounts remained similar to 1984 with losses of £9.8m (1984 £9.7m loss) and £18.3m (1984 £17.4m loss) respectively.

For the six months net premiums written in the United States totalled \$487m (1984 \$427m) with an operating ratio of 116.97 per cent as compared with 119.37 per cent for the same period in 1984. On the United Kingdom accounting basis the underwriting loss was £62.8m (1984 £71.5m loss). With the Commercial accounts already benefiting from rate increases there has been some improvement in all major class results except Personal Property which shows further deterioration.

Elsewhere there were aggregate underwriting losses of £29.6m (1984 £26.1m loss). There was continued improvement in EEC territories. With further extreme weather losses and reserve strengthening Canada continues to be difficult. The Australian result shows some deterioration and has been influenced by renewed competitive pressures in that territory.

New annual premiums for life business in the United Kingdom in the first half of 1985 were £14.0m (1984 £16.6m), while single premiums increased from £24.7m in 1984 to £38.2m.

DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December 1985 of 8.0p per share (1984 8.0p) payable on or after 1st January 1986 to ordinary shareholders on the register of members on 30th November 1985.

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation plc.
World Headquarters: Pitheavlis, Perth, Scotland PH2 0NH.

Australians expected to remove barriers

Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board is likely to be disbanded soon opening the way for foreign investors to buy more property in the country without having to take on an Australian partner.

Mr Roy Woodhouse, the deputy managing director in Australia of Baillieu Knight Frank, the firm of estate agents in which Knight Frank & Rutley has a 10 per cent stake, expressed the view that the FIRB's life was short and that there would be a liberalization of foreign property holdings.

At the moment there are restrictions to owning and developing property in Australia imposed by the FIRB, although the exact amount of equity held by a foreign developer and his Australian partner seems to be something of an area.

British developers such as Hammerson, MEPC and Capital & Counties have significant interests in Australian property although the United Kingdom presence is not as large as it was. Last year's weakness in the Australian dollar had an adverse effect on company results but the situation has changed this year and there are indications that the dollar devaluation has stabilized.

A new force in property investment and development in Australia has come into being in the shape of the Japanese. Mr Woodhouse says that the large Japanese institutions and conglomerates are keen to buy property and develop in Australia's main cities like Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

The strongest sector of the Australian property market, as in Britain, is the central business district office market. Demand for large amounts of good quality office space is coming from the overseas banks which have flooded into Australia since the liberalization of foreign banking earlier this year.

The property market looks relatively buoyant with Australian institutions putting an average of 25 per cent of their investments into the sector. And the Melbourne Stock Exchange share price index for the end of June shows property and ordinary shares nearly neck and neck at about the 800 mark.

Prime office yields of Sydney, Melbourne and Perth range from 6.5 per cent to 7.25 per cent. Retail property in the cities has an initial yield of between 6 and 8 per cent in important towns with high tech showing yields of between 8 to 10 per cent, with Sydney showing the lowest.

Prime space

Prime Computer UK, the wholly owned subsidiary of Prime Computer, the United States electronics company, has taken 50,000 sq ft of space at £7 a sq ft in the Headingly Office Park, Leeds, developed by Petros Developments. The rent is above that prevailing in the centre of Leeds, where space is going for £6 a sq ft.

Part of the 120,000 sq ft campus office park to Bass last year. Prime is the first company to take space in the lead-in building at Headingly, and the agents for the scheme, Bernard Thorpe & Partners and Stewart Newiss say there is interest in other floors.

Good Relations City: Miss Charlotte Raeburn has become account director. IGG Techsystems: Mr Fred Church has been appointed chairman. Mr Bill Maxwell becomes managing director. Mr Glyn Church, marketing director, and Mr Peter Church, engineering director.

Lloyds Merchant Bank Holdings: Sir Jeremy Morse is chairman. Sir Lindsay Alexander, deputy chairman and Mr Piers Brooke, Mr Geoffrey Chandler, Mr David Horne, Mr Norman Jones, Mr Geoffrey Kent, Mr Robert Owen, Mr Brian Pittman, and Mr John Rasmussen have been made directors.

Lloyds Merchant Bank: Mr Robert Owen has been appointed to the board as executive chairman. Mr Piers Brooke and Mr David Horne join as managing directors. Mr Bruce Ackerman, Mr John Anderson (New Zealand), Mr David Ansley, Mr Ken Barber, Mr David Block (Australia), Mr Viktor Boehler, Mr Hugh Carroll, Mr Des Christopher, Mr Bernard Clark, Mr Peter d'Addesio, Mr Richard Ford, Mr Jim Galbraith (Switzerland), Mr Ron Hollidge, Mr Mel Jones, Mr William Knight, Mr Adi Kraus (Germany), Mr

Controversy grows over open door for building investment

By Judith Huntley

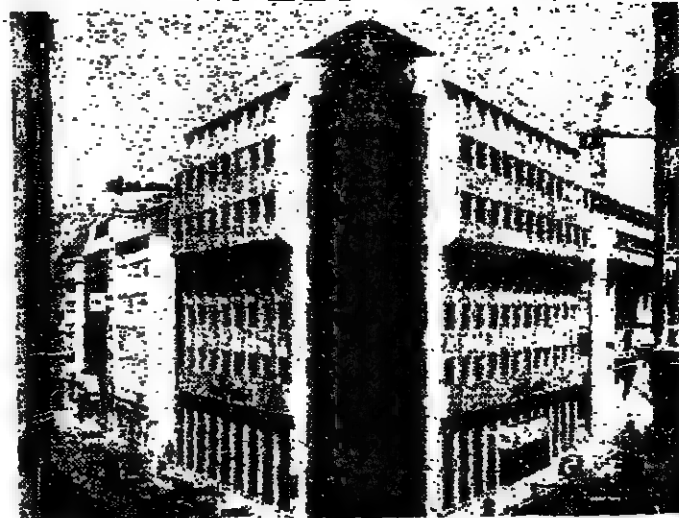
A split has emerged between the unit trust industry and the property sector over the tricky subject of unitizing single properties. The Unit Trust Association (UTA) gave the thumbs-down to the idea of extending investment in property to the man in the street and has told the Department of Trade and Industry that most of its members are opposed to authorized unit trusts investing in property.

The UTA's grounds for rejecting the concept, which was raised in the Government's White Paper on Financial Services in the UK, are that such investments could face difficulties of liquidity, marketability and valuation.

This is hardly a view which is popular with the property men, who are promoting the idea of unit trusts in single buildings, set up with the notion of removing illiquidity from the sector.

Mr Colin Vaughan, the chairman of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors working party on the subject, is opposed to any half-way measures.

The UTA is recommending to the Government that investment be confined to what it calls "restricted" unit trusts. These would limit investment to authorized businesses, and fund managers' own clients on the "know-your-customer" principle. The idea is that only those who understand the



Phoenix to let

The recent merger between Phoenix Assurance and Sun Alliance has resulted in space in Phoenix House, 18 King William Street in the City of London, being put on the market. Richard Ellis has been instructed to let 30,000 sq ft in the 60,000 sq ft building which was built in 1982.

Phoenix Assurance's lease has 27 years to run and the agent is asking a premium of £225,000. The Long Term Credit Bank of Japan has taken 29,000 sq ft of space as a sub-letting. The total rent for the whole building is £1.76 million.

market and its risks should be allowed to invest in single buildings.

Mr Vaughan argues against the restricted unit trust, saying that there should, either be authorized trusts or a corporate form of investment, such as a company comprised of a single development whose shares will be traded on the stock market. He says that income from property should be regarded in the same way as income from any other company and that such an investment is more secure, more visible and provides a more stable form of income than some companies already openly traded.

He prefers to have an open and well-informed market in single properties rather than one restricted to unit trust managers

where valuations are dominated by a few investors in what he believes is an artificial market. The key to setting up any unitization scheme for single properties is establishing a secondary market.

Mr Vaughan says that demand from the financial institutions for a stake in properties which they could not otherwise afford will provide the impetus. He is convinced there is a demand for such investment vehicles and that, once set in motion, there would be no problem of liquidity.

He avers that if the Government were to take the UTA's advice and allow only restricted trusts to invest in single properties, it is likely that the whole idea will fall flat on its face.

He prefers not to see that step taken. The RICS is still talking but hopes complete its final document by the end of November.

The unit trust industry, the banks who are looking to enter the market and the chartered surveyors will not make as much money out of unitization if it is limited in scope. Opening the market to the public would provide lucrative business as well as improving liquidity for expensive buildings and developments.

It will be interesting to see if the Government sticks to its White Paper suggestions or goes for a half-way approach. And, if it does, whether that will be the death knell for unitization, which is common in the US.

£50m scheme for Cadby Hall

A consortium of developers and private investors is to build a 220,000 sq ft office development which could cost about £50 million, on the site of Cadby Hall, in Hammersmith, west London.

The consortium, called Rotch Developments, is to buy the 3-acre site from J Lyons, the owner of the site, which was formerly its headquarters building. Lyons is developing a 60,000 sq ft office building on the eastern part of the site which it hopes to occupy next year.

Rotch Developments would not reveal details about its members, but it has brought in Jones Lang Wootton as the letting agent for the project with Saxon Law. There will be four separate buildings around a courtyard which can be linked if one tenant wants to take the whole scheme.

Work on the first phase will start next spring. The consortium is hoping to attract a multi-national company to the scheme and it is likely that rents will be at about £15 a sq ft.

Property yields are unlikely to fall despite some recovery in the market, says Jones Lang Wootton, the firm of chartered surveyors, in its latest property survey. While the present rates of return available in the gilts and money markets continue, there is little room for yields to fall, it says. Yields in sectors such as industrial property and suburban offices have been rising, reflecting the poor state of the market.

Jones Lang highlights the effect of the recession on asking yields. In June 1982 the average asking yield for offices, shops and industrial properties was

5.9 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. By June this year yields had risen to 6.3 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 9.7 per cent.

The key to long-term property performance is rental growth and, as Jones Lang says, the rise in overall returns on property, capital and income, this coming year is likely to owe more to income than capital growth. Increased activity in the letting market is beginning to be reflected in rising rental growth. If inflation stays between 4.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent and the economy grows at its present rate, the surveyors forecast rental growth of 6 per cent by the end of the year.

Over the year in June 1985, shops predicted led the rental index with 7.8 per cent growth. Industrial property showed a marginal increase of 2.2 per cent over the March figures, but there was virtually no movement in the office sector. Overall return to the index to June was 9.6 per cent, compared with 9.1 per cent in the year to March and 8.9 per cent a year ago. Property returns were well below those for long dated gilts, being 9.6 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively, but marginally above price inflation.

The Church Commissioners, which has announced it has reached provisional agreement on funding Cameron Hall Developments' £110 million out-of-town shopping and leisure scheme, the MetroCentre at Gateshead Tyne & Wear, refused to be drawn on the details of the agreement this week. The commissioners said it would not be the usual form of institutional funding and nor

would it be a long-term mortgage arrangement.

Mr John Hall, the chairman of Cameron Hall, has said all along that he intends keeping as much of the MetroCentre as possible. Several types of financial arrangement could be drawn up with the Church Commissioners which would satisfy that aim. The commissioners could buy convertible loan stock or cumulative preference shares in the privately-owned Cameron Hall Developments, for example.

There is the possibility that the company would go public in the long term with more schemes like the MetroCentre, under its belt. An official announcement on the financing of the Gateshead scheme is expected soon.

The industrial property market in Hampshire has seen a marked uplift in the past six months, according to the latest survey from L S Vail & Son, the estate agents. The amount of vacant industrial property fell by 14 per cent in the first half of the year, bringing the total reduction in the past year to 25 per cent.

Industrial space on the market is now 35 per cent below the peak level seen in June 1983. At the end of June this year there was 3.58 million sq ft of space on the market, compared with the total stock, which was put at 79 million sq ft in April last year.

Surprisingly, demand for standard industrial units as well as high, technology schemes is rising. Mr John Vail, the senior partner of L S Vail, says the most heartening feature of the

industrial property market is the demand for units which have been developed in the last decade, where there has been a surplus of space for the past four years.

Much of this space has now been absorbed. Small units are still the fastest moving sector of the market with 52 per cent of units under 2,500 sq ft being taken off the market between December 1984 and June 1985.

Government plans to replace the present non-domestic rating system with a uniform business tax must be accompanied by a rating revaluation, which has not been done since 1973, says Herring Son & Daw, the firm of estate agents. It has surveyed the field of commercial property rating and looked at the impact of any changes in the present system, which the Government has hinted at.

If a uniform business tax were to be imposed along with a revaluation, Herring Son & Daw says that large, old industrial property would benefit most. Total outgoings (rent and rates) in some parts of the country for this type of property could drop by 40 per cent. Modern industrial units, on the other hand, could have a 10 per cent increase in outgoings. The losers on such a change would be centrally located shops which could see rises of 15 per cent in outgoings, while secondary shops might see a 20 per cent fall. Herring Son & Daw looked at the differentials between regions on any revision of the rating system. Of the 11 local authorities surveyed, Newcastle upon Tyne would benefit most, with decreases on outgoings across the board of 5 per cent to 40 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS

Lord Lever named as chairman of Stormgard

Stormgard: The Rt Hon Lord Lever of Manchester has been appointed chairman. Mr David Dunn, managing director, Mrs Jennifer D'Abo and Mr Robin D'Abo, directors with executive responsibility and Mr John Murray has been made a non-executive director.

Barclays de Zee: Mr Neville Jackson will retire as senior partner on August 31, but will remain associated with the firm as a consultant. He will be succeeded as senior partner by Mr Denis Ross.

Rubert: Mr David Orton has become group financial controller in succession to Mr David Morris who remains company secretary.

DRG: Mr R. D. A. Clark has been made director from September 1. Atwoods: Mr F. S. Silvester has joined the board as finance director. In Atwoods' principal British Trading subsidiary Drinkwater Sabey, Mr A. Pontin and Mr T. J. Peasford, joint managing directors, Mr M. C. F. Drinkwater has been appointed a director and Mr T. Watkins, Mr C. Drinkwater and Mr M. L. Woodward continue as directors. Batley's: Mr Len McCormick has joined the board as operations and buying director.

Good Relations City: Miss Charlotte Raeburn has become account director. IGG Techsystems: Mr Fred Church has been appointed chairman. Mr Bill Maxwell becomes managing director. Mr Glyn Church, marketing director, and Mr Peter Church, engineering director.

Lloyds Merchant Bank Holdings: Sir Jeremy Morse is chairman. Sir Lindsay Alexander, deputy chairman and Mr Piers Brooke, Mr Geoffrey Chandler, Mr David Horne, Mr Norman Jones, Mr Geoffrey Kent, Mr Robert Owen, Mr Brian Pittman, and Mr John Rasmussen have been made directors.

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Stephen Lovelock (USA), Mr John Mitchell, Mr Jochen Neynaber (Germany), Mr David Nicoll, Mr Matthew Olex, Mr Donald Peck, Mr Ken Plummer, Mr Bob Prince, Mr Jack Pryde, Mr Jonathan Scott, Mr Peter Thomson, Mr Nigel Toss (Hong Kong) and Mr Andrew Winkler have joined the board.

Drinkmaster: Mr David Endacott has been made chief executive. Sykes Waterhouse Commercial: Mr Derek Oulton joins as managing associate.

Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers: Mr Cyril Royle has been elected chairman.

British Compressed Air Society: Mr Desmond Wall has been made a director. Prime Computer (UK): Mr Mike Newton becomes director, customer service, and Miss Pamela Bale director, sales support.

Barclays de Zee Wedd: Mr David Acland has been appointed non-executive chairman designate of the investment management arm. Mr Alan Foster becomes executive deputy chairman designate and Mr David Moss becomes executive vice chairman designate.

Wimpey Merchants: Mr David Heggell has been made deputy chairman. Lever Industrial Advisory Bureau: Mr John Cracksbank is now financial controller.

Ernst & Whinney International: Mr Bruce Dixon has become vice-chairman and chief executive.

Whiteways of Whimble: Mr Derek Lascelles has become director and general manager and Mr Haydn Sully has joined the board and becomes export director.

Aitken Hume Funds: Mr Michael Reid has been made managing director of Aitken Hume Funds (Management) and Aitken Hume Portfolio Management.

River Thames Insurance Company: Mr John Weedon has joined the board and has been appointed treaty underwriter.

China Agents: Mr F. W. J. Wellington becomes managing director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11.0%
Admiral Company	11.0%
Barclays	11.0%
BCCI	11.0%
Commercial Union	11.0%
Consolidated Credit	11.0%
Continental Trust	11.0%
Co-operative Bank	11.0%
C. Hoare & Co	11.0%
Lloyds Bank	11.0%
Midland Bank	11.0%
Nor Westminster	11.0%
TSB	11.0%
Williams & Glyn's	11.0%
Cheltenham & Gloucester	11.0%

McKAY SECURITIES PLC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT (ABRIDGED)

Group Results for the Year Ending 31st March, 1985

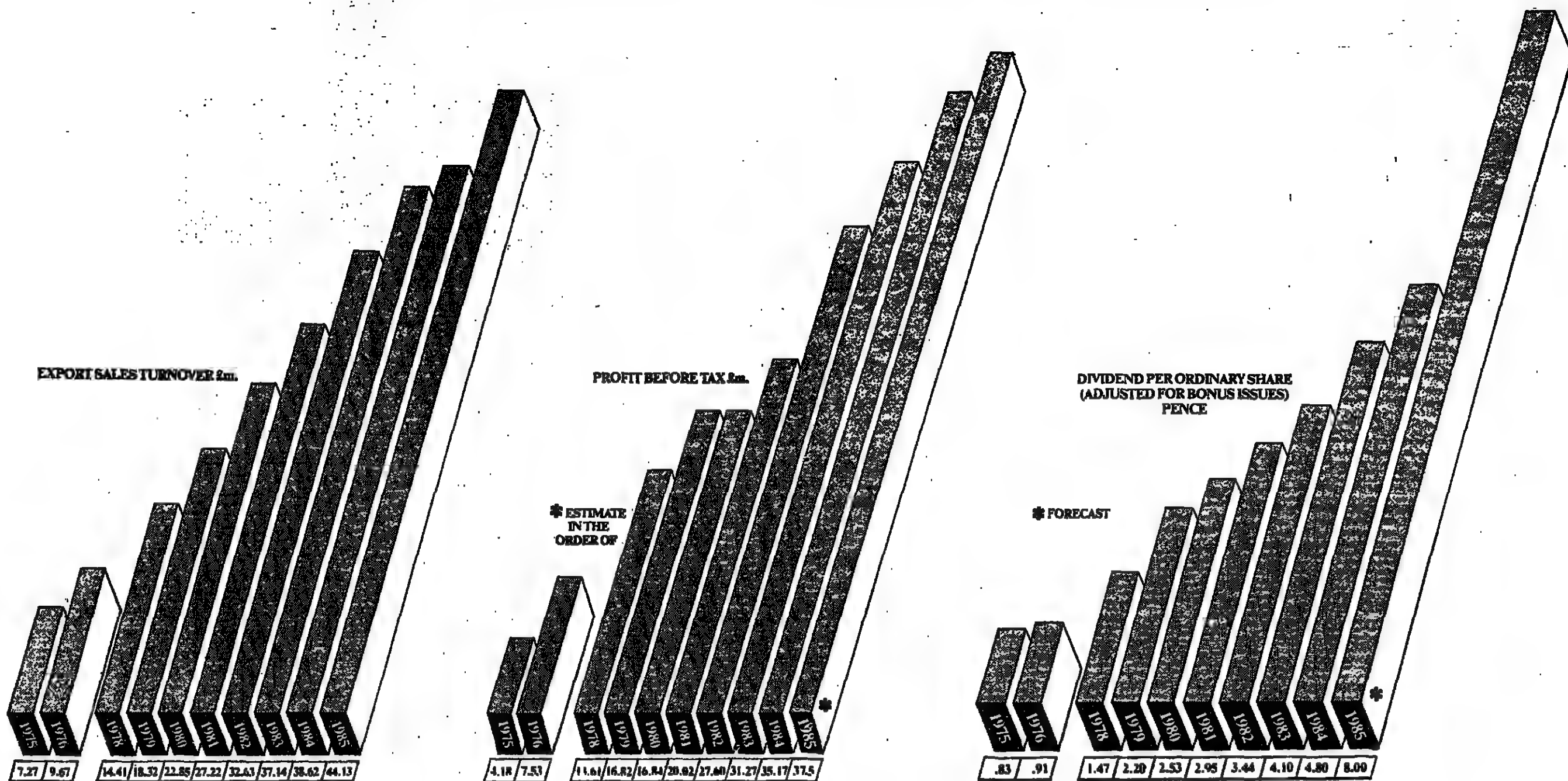
	1985 £'000	1984 £'000
Gross Rents and Service Charges Receivable	£4,312	£3,991
Profit before Tax	£2,490	£2,330
Profit after Tax	£1,583	£1,292
Earnings per share	6.1p	5.1p

Directors recommended a final dividend of 1.7p per share making a total for year of 3.25p (1984 - 2.8p as adjusted for 1 for 2 Bonus Issue).

A Directors valuation of the Group's UK Investment properties was carried out on 31st March 1985 which showed a surplus of £4,337m. This surplus has been credited to Capital Reserves.

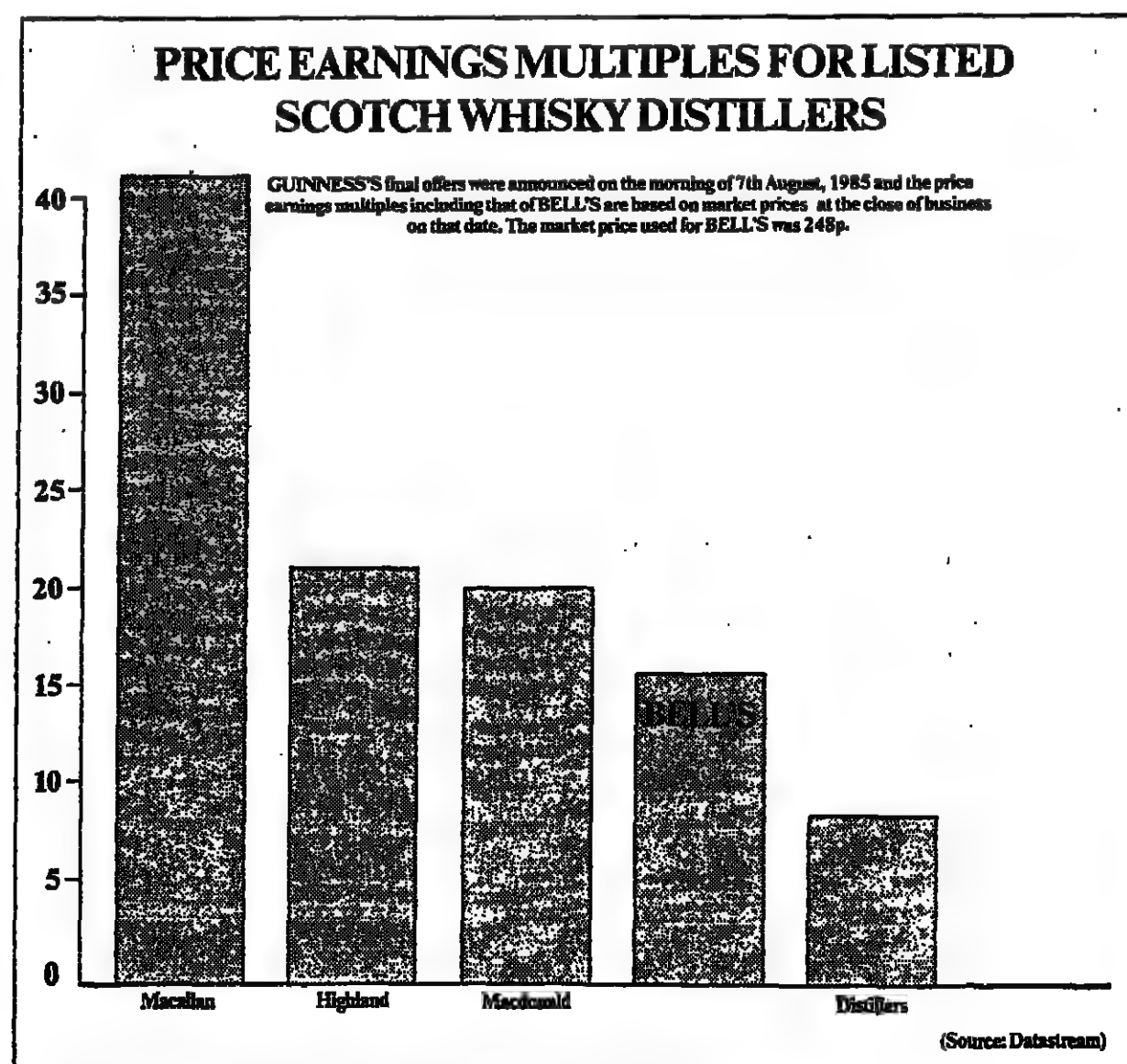
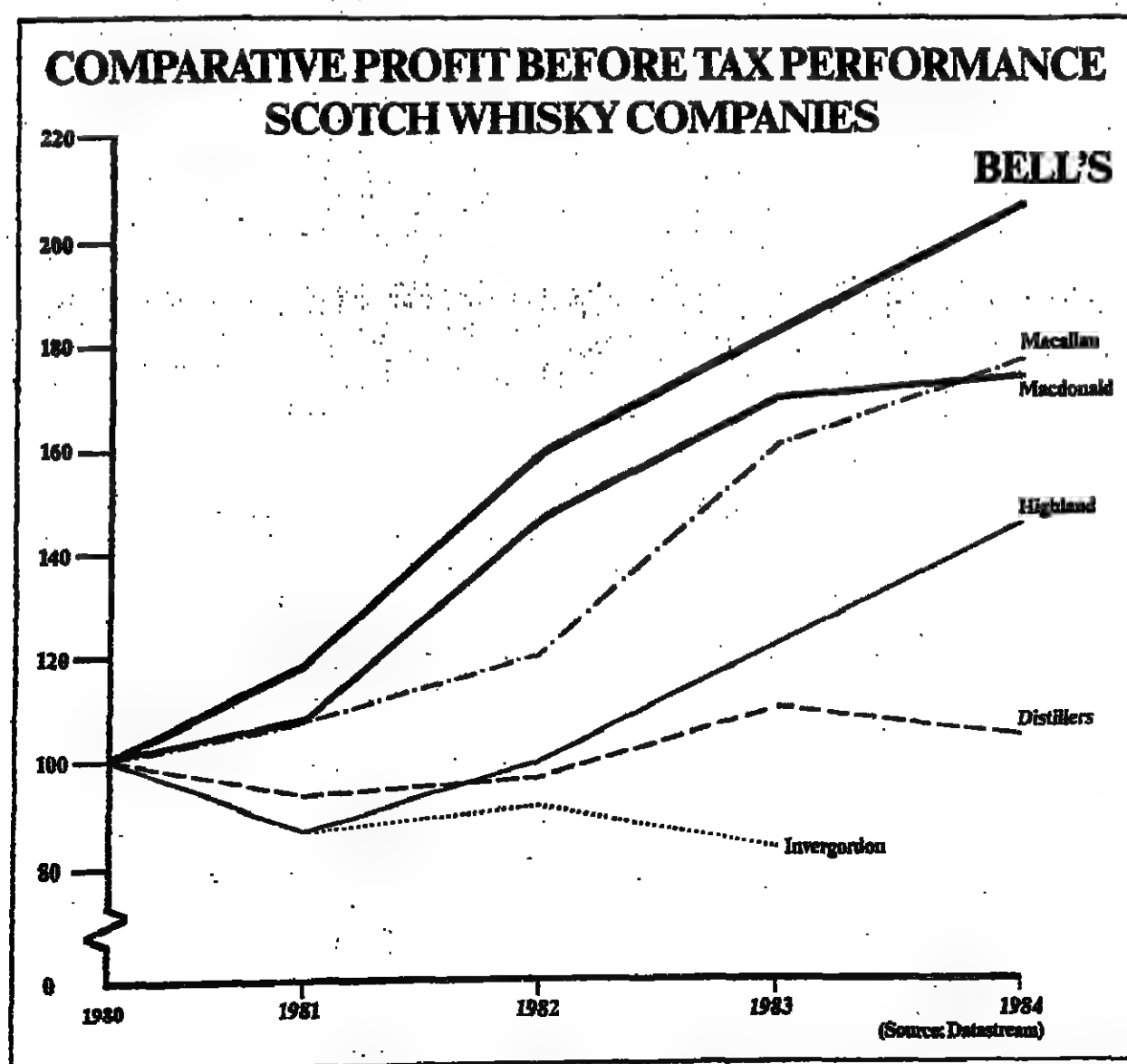
Annual General Meeting to be held at 20 Parkside, Knightsbridge, London SW1, 10th October, 1985, at 12 noon.

BELL'S GROWTH CONTINUES IN THE EIGHTIES



NOTE: Years 1975 and 1976 are the twelve month periods to 31st December. Years 1978 onwards are the twelve months period to 30th June.

DOES THE GUINNESS BID REPRESENT ADEQUATE VALUE FOR THIS SUCCESSFUL SCOTCH WHISKY COMPANY?

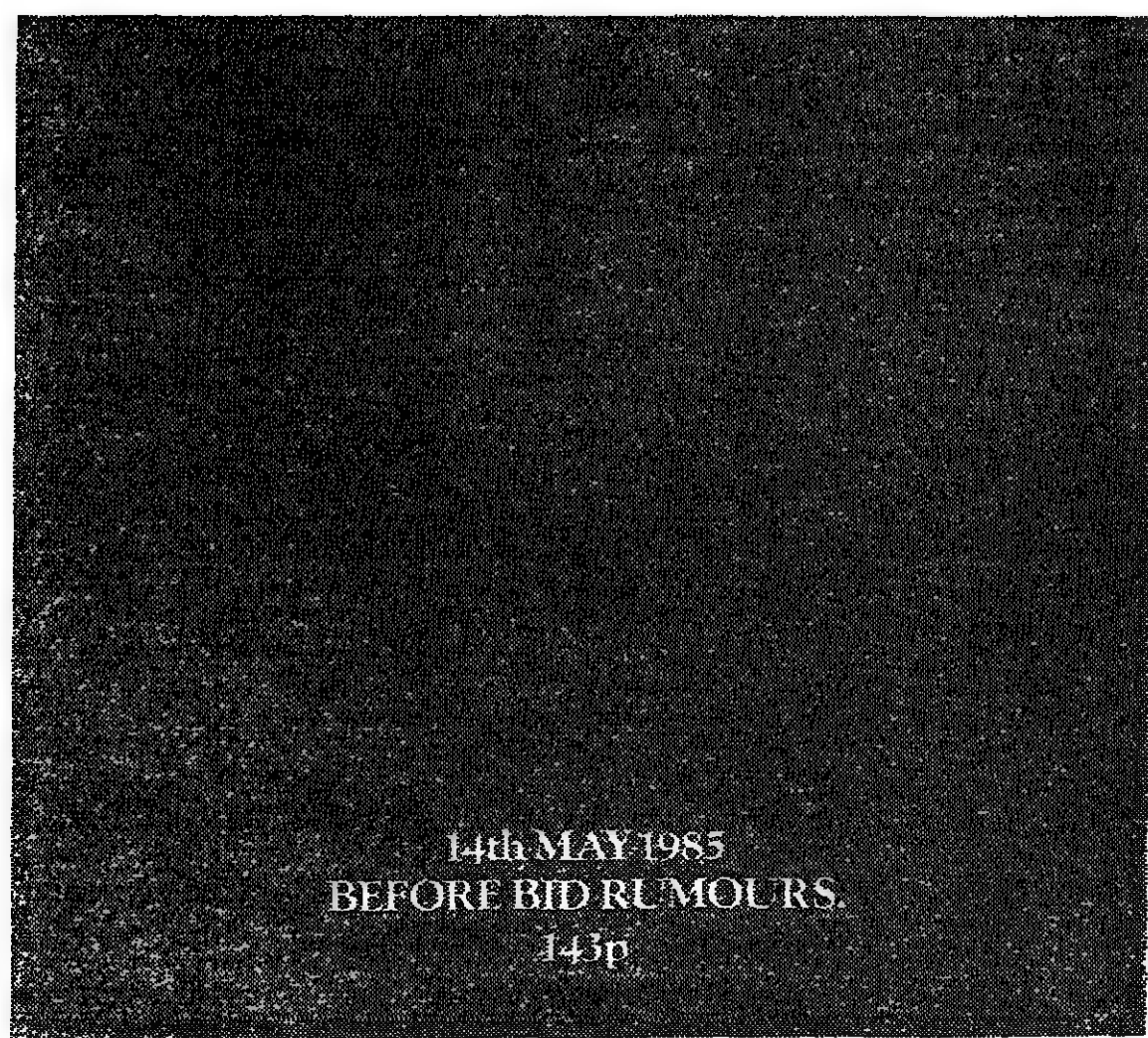


Figures used by Datastream are drawn from the published accounts of the relevant companies. Profit before tax used in the graph for each calendar year are taken as being those for the financial year ending in that calendar year restated on the basis that figures for 1980 are 100. Price earnings multiples have been calculated by Datastream using the weighted average number of shares in issue and the profit before tax in the latest published accounts and applying the full tax rate applicable to the relevant year. Information on Invergordon for 1984 is not available on the Datastream database and accordingly its price earnings multiple is not included in the above table.

WE BELIEVE THE ANSWER IS **NO** REJECT THE GUINNESS BID.

This advertisement is published by Arthur Bell & Sons plc whose directors (other than Mr R.L. Tyrie) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

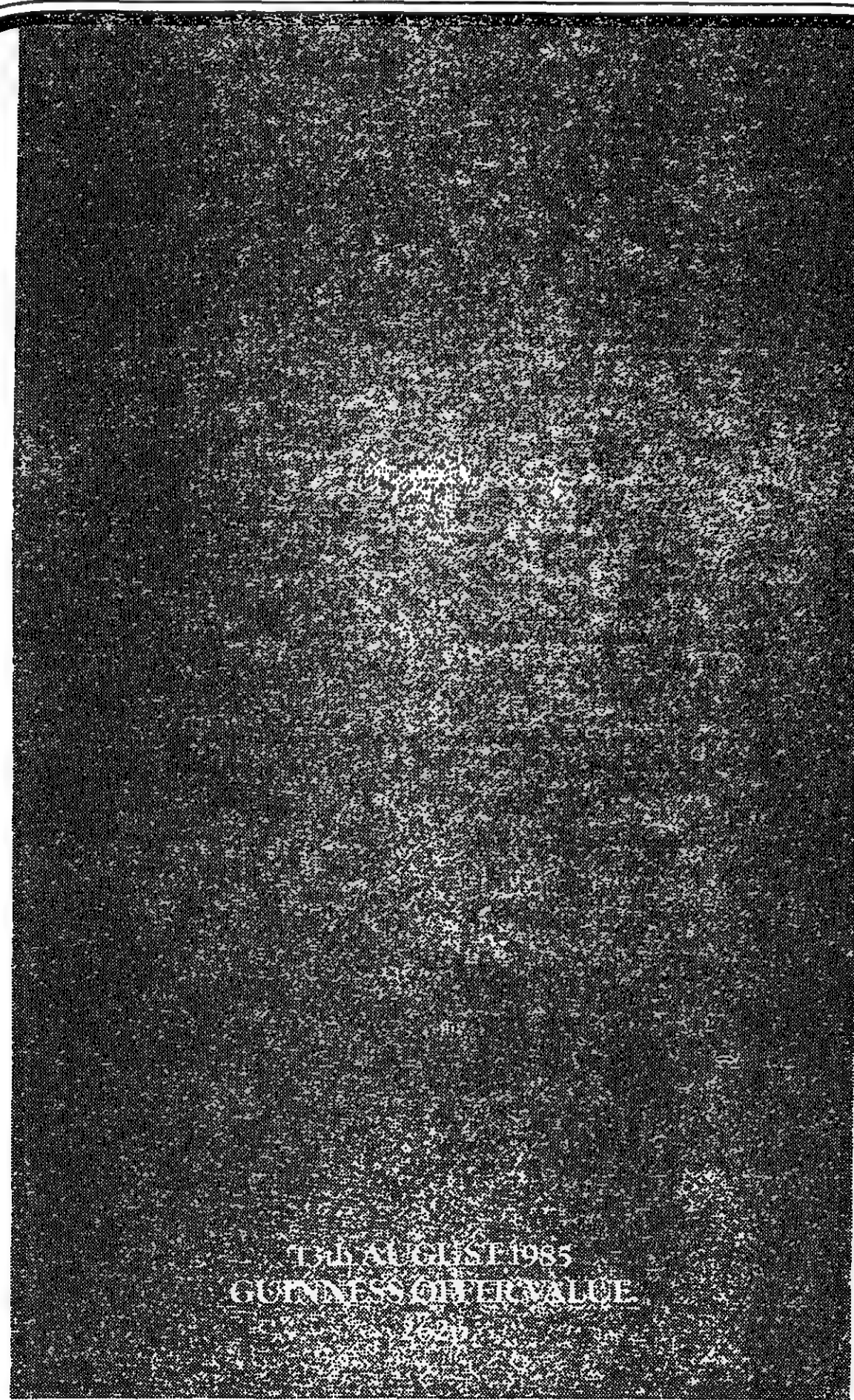
WILL YOUR BELL'S SHARES EVER BE WORTH AS MUCH TO YOU AGAIN?



Only three months ago the price of your Bell's shares languished at just 143p. Now, the Guinness offer values your shares at 262p – a massive 83 per cent increase.

The vital question to ask yourself is "What happens to the price of my Bell's shares if the offer fails through lack of acceptances?"

BELL'S HAS LOST ITS WAY. GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR BELL'S.



Don't be confused by conflicting Bell's statements.

Act now. Accept the Guinness offer.



GUINNESS PLC

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED GUINNESS. HARPKALIBER. DRUMMONDS. MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT. LAVELLS. 7-ELEVEN. CLARE'S. CHAMPNEYS AND STOBO CASTLE HEALTH RESORTS. NATURE'S BEST VITAMINS. GUINNESS PUBLISHING.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

August 15, 1985

As we move towards the 21st century we shall gradually comprehend that economics is about people. Once that is clear, the measurements we apply to investment will relate to people, not to things. A considerable science has been built up over the years for the purpose of measuring investment. Accountants, economists, bankers and investors juggle with the values of things. They measure the value of land, buildings, machinery, patents, office equipment - anything that is not human is given a value. These are brought together in accounting pictures called balance sheets: hundreds of publications and acon of thought are devoted to measuring these assets.

Share markets, capital markets, pension-fund money and banking systems revolve around the value of things. Things are fixed - they cannot walk and, apart from maintenance, require little management. Things can be bought and sold and markets created for them.

I predict that in the next century investment will revolve

around people. The value system that will be used will measure knowledge, not things. Even today things are suspect in terms of value. Take buildings: many of them unsuitable for today's technology, let alone tomorrow's.

The concept of commuting to work will change as telecommunications networks enable us to conduct our affairs from anywhere. We can already link home computers, car phones and now car-based facsimile machines. We can send data, text and graphics around the world; we can pay bills by networked systems, we can transmit electronic messages. We do not need to commute; soon it will be a matter of choice.

How about plant and machinery? Technology is driving a coach and horses through the values and depreciation concepts which we apply to such things and the life cycle of new microprocessor-based machinery is diminishing as even newer technological devices reduce such values more quickly.

Nothing is more vulnerable

For too long we have valued property and equipment more than people, writes

Alan Benjamin, who argues for change



than patents. Indeed, the present enormous technological progress renders suspect their previous asset value.

The more we consider so-called assets which are things, we realize that they are really expenditures to help people to work, produce and trade. They add up to the environment in which people occupy themselves and the real asset at work is people and their knowledge. It is this knowledge which in the manufacturing industries designs the products, the machinery and sells the output.

In the service industries this is

even more true. The recent financial activity whereby banks, brokers and jobbers are becoming parts of future combined financial services organizations, all contribute to the fact that it is people who are worth the money. It is the skill of the dealer, of the lawyer, the accountant, the analyst and others that has caused such investments to be made.

Yet we do not measure this knowledge. In a crude fashion, we measure individuals by paying them a smaller or larger salary, but no one measures the collective knowledge of an organization. The argument is raised that valuing knowledge is pointless because people can "walk" and are therefore not "owned" assets.

This argument is bankrupt. It is precisely because people can walk that investors need to know the oscillating value of an organization's knowledge bank. Investors must know if such assets are growing, reducing or just plain leaving.

Investors should also know whether such a knowledge bank is being renewed. At the very least, organizations should disclose on their accounts just how much they have spent in a year on people's education and training. If it is nil, such an organization has reduced - or not renewed - its knowledge bank and has become less competitive.

So we need a new set of measures unrelated to things, measures that recognize skills, training, activities and performance. These need to be used as management and investment tools to make judgments about the management quality (that is where people do not walk away)

and the earnings potential - ie, the knowledge bank.

When we measure people as assets and things as expenditure, we get the right perspective and can begin to re-evaluate how we invest. The eventual outcome of this thought is that the most important investment of all is education and training. We need to grow our knowledge banks everywhere.

It is people who will then design new manufacturing industrial activity, new products and processes, who will market, sell, distribute and service such products. New development in technology will release people to carry out more valuable tasks, many of them new and gainful occupations.

The highly automated manufacturers will combine with the service-industry practitioners to produce wealth: ie, goods and services that bring in more income than they cost to produce.

The new jobs (gainful occupations) is my preferred term and I would like to coin "GOs" to replace the word "jobs" will

come steadily as we transform society through technology once again. Designers, planners, engineers, technicians, authors, dealers, accountants, researchers, doctors, teachers, musicians, actors, maintenance engineers, retailers, programmers, computer operators, chefs, hoteliers, transport operators, editors, artists, graphics creators - all will be needed in growing numbers.

Jobs will grow. Secretaries with new technology can become planners, researchers and information technicians and can participate more in the management function. Communication will become a mainstream occupation, human and electronic, and the media will expand to cope more with individuals and groups rather than mass society.

If we value people as assets, we shall perceive investment differently and measure the knowledge banks - performance - where it really matters. Perhaps by the 21st century we shall finally wave goodbye to the precepts of the 19th.

The author is a director of the C.I.P. Group.

Advertising ☎ 01-278 9161/5 Enquiries



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Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited is a major force in the Defence industry employing over 12,000 people in Barrow-in-Furness on the edge of the Lake District National Park together with satellite offices and subsidiaries in Manchester, Bath, Portsmouth, Southampton and Weymouth. We are also working closely with Cammell Laird Limited Birkenhead which is now a subsidiary of this Company.

Our current work programme is primarily concerned with the design and build of conventional and nuclear submarines. It also includes Military and Naval Armaments and Weapons Systems together with High Technology Civil Projects.

We require additional qualified staff at all levels to complete this programme which provides the opportunity for long term security of employment.

Naval Architects

Chief Naval Architect

Technology Development. To be responsible to the Director of Naval Architecture for the development of technologies used in the design of ships, submarines and other marine vehicles including the fields of advanced hydrodynamics, structures, nuclear shielding, radar and infra-red and noise signatures and their reduction, applied instrumentation, computer aided design and material technology. The appointee who will preferably have an honours degree in Naval Architecture, corporate membership and significant research and development experience in a number of these fields will be required to make and maintain contact with research establishments of the Ministry of Defence and those of commercial organisations at home and abroad.

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Six Naval Architects are required to fill positions of various grades and responsibilities supervising and carrying out original design work on surface warships and submarines. Experience in design and ship production will be required to a level depending on the positions available.

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Two Structural Engineers are needed to supplement an existing team with expertise in structural design and analysis using modern methods of computation and to develop new methods applicable to submarine, surface warships and other marine structures.

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To work with sub contractors on the testing of Main and Auxiliary Machinery for submarines. Candidates should hold a 1st Class UOT Certificate for Steam and Motor.

Product Support

Technical Authors

with electrical or mechanical background experienced in the production of technical documentation for marine equipment and systems.

Configuration Engineers with design or operational experience of mechanical and marine systems which can be related to in-service support.

Applicants (male or female) will ideally be qualified to Degree/HNC Level or equivalent (except for the positions of Liaison and Configuration Engineers), be members of the appropriate Institution and preferably have some industrial experience. Ph.D. and I.A.Sc. qualifications will also be required for some specialised positions. Where appropriate assistance will be given with relocation costs, including temporary accommodation allowance and in the case of house owners, legal and other fees connected with house purchase.

Please apply in writing or telephone for an application form to: Mr D.J. Stewart, Personnel Manager, P.O. Box 6, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria LA14 1AE. Tel: (0223) 20551 Ext. 5399

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London myriad Reading

LEEDS EASTERN HEALTH AUTHORITY

UNIT GENERAL MANAGERS

UNIT	BEDS	STAFF	BUDGET	SALARY
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St. Georges Hospitals	1640	3400	£42.5m	£25,185
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Tel: (0532) 781341.

Closing date 9th September 1985.

Interviews will be held during the week commencing 30th September 1985

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIALISTS IN PSYCHIATRY SPECIALIST-IN-CHARGE

**\$A60729 p.a.
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The Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs, which runs the country's largest national hospital network, is looking for two specialists in psychiatry.

The Department provides pensions and medical treatment to half a million Veterans and dependants under provisions of The Repatriation Act.

These vacant positions are at Repatriation General Hospital Greenslopes in Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland (the Sunshine State).

Greenslopes is an acute-care teaching hospital of 417 beds. The psychiatric unit has 31 beds and a staff which includes a Registrar-in-Training and two Residents. The unit also has access to a further 100 beds at a State-run psychiatric institution, also in Brisbane.

A consultancy service is provided by the Greenslopes unit for the Department's sub-acute Repatriation Hospital Kenmore which is less than an hour's drive away.

Twelve psychiatric outpatients clinics are held each week with the help of six visiting psychiatrists.

The Senior Specialist-in-Charge (Psychiatry) will co-ordinate the work of the Greenslopes unit and advise medical and executive management on matters relating to psychiatric services.

The Specialist (Psychiatry) will be responsible to the Senior Specialist-in-Charge and will perform normal specialist duties while assisting in the co-ordination and control of the unit.

Applicants must be qualified for admission to registration as a medical practitioner in Australia and have appropriate post-graduate qualifications. They must also be eligible for immediate registration as a Specialist in the State of Queensland.

Conditions include:

- limited right of private practice;
- up to 5 weeks annual leave with loading;
- 3 months long service leave after 10 years continuous service;
- eligibility to contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme;
- cumulative sick leave;
- there is also assistance available in some circumstances with fares, removal and short-term accommodation.

To be eligible for appointment, applicants must be Australian citizens, non-citizens may be offered fixed-term employment.

Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two professional referees should be forwarded to: The Medical Superintendent, Repatriation General Hospital, Newdegate Street, GREENSLOPES QLD 4120 Australia by 7th September, 1985.

Further information may be obtained from Mr T. Byrne, Director (Medical Services) 010-61-7-225-2203.

AUSTRALIA



Assistant Information Officer

The Central Office of Information - the British Government's publicity organisation - has a vacancy for an Assistant Information Officer based at Hercules Road, London SE1.

The successful candidate will join a division responsible for arranging official visits for about 1,500 senior people from over 100 countries each year. The successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of functions in connection with arrangements for these visits: assisting in programme planning, escorting visitors, liaising with British Embassies and High Commissions and assisting senior planning officers across the range of their activities.

Experience in an area of activity similar to this work is essential, together with a good knowledge of current affairs and of the governmental, industrial, economic and social structure of modern Britain. The successful candidate will have good organising ability and be able to mix at all levels and work under pressure. Experience in publicity or public relations work will be an advantage. Some irregular hours and weekend working is involved.

Starting salary will be within the range of £6,318 to £10,283 per annum, according to experience and qualifications. The post carries 23 days annual leave (plus 10 1/2 days public and privilege holidays) and promotion prospects. Please send a postcard for an application form to the Central Office of Information, Room 189, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting Competition Number 249/NC/85. The closing date for returned forms is September 6, 1985. The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Statoil is a state-owned company, established by the Norwegian Parliament in 1972. The company handles the business interests of the Norwegian Government in exploration, development, production, transportation, refining and sale of oil and gas and other related business. Statoil is the operator for development and operation of the Gullfaks field and the Statfjord gas transportation system.

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION DIVISION Senior Petrophysicist

We are seeking an experienced petrophysicist to work in the petrophysics section of the Reservoir Geology, Reservoir Geophysics and Petrophysics department. The department carries out projects for field that are under appraisal or are in production.

The position will involve the following responsibilities:

- coordinating, performing and evaluating research and development projects in petrophysics
- responsibility for development of Statoil's expertise in petrophysics
- participation in studies and projects related to the different phases of field development
- quality control of work carried out by consultants and service companies within the area of petrophysics

Applicants should have a university degree and a minimum of 5 years relevant experience. Salary is dependent on qualifications and experience. Statoil is an equal opportunity employer and encourages women to apply for the position. Further information about the position can be obtained from John Olav Fjell or Ole Fjell, Tel. Norway 4-80 80 80. A written application with curriculum vitae, certificates and references should be sent by August 31, 1985. The envelope should be marked U&P-148/85.

stat oil
Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s.
Postboks 300, 4001 Stavanger, Norway

ADMIRALTY CLAIMS

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Candidates should have sea-going experience, and we would be particularly interested in anyone holding a BSc in Nautical Studies.

An excellent salary will be paid to the successful candidate.

Please apply with CV to Box 2212 L The Times.

Accounts Assistant Dewynters Ltd

Dewynters Ltd, a rapidly expanding advertising agency specialising in the field of entertainment and leisure need another person to join their accounts department.

The position will involve systems development, particularly, to set-up and run purchase order processing, job-costing, time-apportionment the collation of all direct costs and the subsequent raising of production invoices. This includes liaising with suppliers, other departments, account handlers and clients. It is a responsible position including deputising where necessary on more general aspects of a small but hectic accounts department.

It is intended to computerise all aspects of accounts. The ideal candidate will be highly motivated, dynamic and fully capable of working on his or her own initiative. He/she must also be committed to instigating and maintaining meticulous systems. Numeracy and a sound relevant accounting background is essential, as is an ability to communicate effectively with colleagues and clients at all levels.

Initial salary will be comparable with your present earnings whilst commensurate with relevant experience and proven ability. Prospects are exceptional in that they are directly proportional to the contribution you make.

Please apply in writing, enclosing your full and detailed C.V., before 28th August, to Chris Rogers, Dewynters Ltd, 38 Dover Street, London, W1X 3RB.

CAMBRIDGE

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Zacharama Travel is a specialist Travel Agency. We are looking for people with flair who have already succeeded in an area probably unrelated to travel and who will bring with them qualities of imagination not often associated with the retail travel industry. We envisage a step by step programme of training leading to the confident handling of complex itineraries. You will specialise in the promotion and sale of world-wide flights and long-haul tours. Applicants should therefore be accurate and enjoy responsibility, they should also have the ability to understand the precise requirements of our clients and not be daunted by the inevitable repetition of booking. Other specializations of the company include travel to Eastern Europe, The Soviet Union and Scandinavia.

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Write, without obligation for an application form to Michael Harvey, Zacharama Travel, 38-39 Green Street, Cambridge, CB2 3JX.

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We are retained by a major international accounting group who have current openings for professionally qualified accountants at Manager, Supervisor and Senior Levels. Sound audit experience is essential. Exposure to the major firm techniques and U.S./International standards would be advantageous.

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SABA AND NAGLE INTERNATIONAL

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HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS £25,000

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Reporting directly to The Trust's director, his/her responsibilities will include:

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4. the supervision of the production of appropriate literature.

The successful candidate, likely to be aged between 40 and 55, should be able to write well on bio-medical subjects; to demonstrate initiative; and to articulate clearly and sensitively on The Trust's philosophy and objectives.

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To apply please write in confidence with a full CV and examples of written work giving details of age, experience, qualifications and present earnings to:

Dr Peter Williams, Director
The Wellcome Trust
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Please write with your curriculum vitae to: The Marketing Department, Aetna Life Insurance Co Ltd, 401 St John Street, London EC1V 4QE

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Closing date: 30 September, 1985.



سكرا من الامل

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

Major US Bank Legal Specialists

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Contracts Specialist — Salary Negotiable + Benefits

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For a full job description write in confidence to John Gregory at JC&P Selection Consultants, 104, Marylebone Lane, London W1M 5FU showing clearly how you meet our client's requirements, quoting ref. 5101/T. Both men and women may apply.

JC&P

John Courtis and Partners

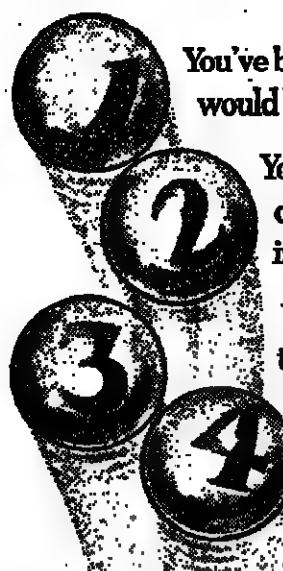
GATESHEAD HEALTH AUTHORITY UNIT GENERAL MANAGERS

The Authority, which serves a population of 210,000 within an annual revenue budget of £25.4 million is seeking to appoint experienced Managers to the following Units:

General Manager	Staff	Budget	Salary at least
General Manager (80 beds) in hospital with a major capital programme under construction	800	15	£18,300
Community	400	4.7	£15,000
Full range of Community services & 174 beds in 1 Hospital	800	15	£18,300

Appointments will be for a fixed term period of three years, renewable by mutual agreement. Candidates appointed to these posts will be remunerated in accordance with HC(85)9. Assistance with relocation expenses will be given in appropriate cases. Those appointed will be responsible for ensuring that general management is successfully established within their Unit and that the total resources available are used to the maximum benefit of the community. Clear leadership qualities are essential, as is the ability to bring clarity of thought and purpose to the Organisation. Candidates must be of high calibre, with a background of success in senior management in either the public or private sector. Candidates from a different professional background must demonstrate possession of the requisite personal qualities. Application package available from Mr R. Gray, District Personnel Officer, Gateshead Health Authority, Aldon House, Tynegate, Prebost, Sunderland Road, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, NE8 3EP. Tel: Gateshead 478381 Ext. 261. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 19th September 1985.

Have we got your number?



You've been working successfully for a couple of years in a commercial concern and would like the chance to manage in one of the world's most successful companies.

You've recently qualified as a Lawyer or Accountant, but regard your qualification as a background to developing a career as a commercial generalist in an international company.

You've been an Engineer or Chemist for 2 or 3 years. Now you'd like to move through technical into commercial management.

You've been involved in computing systems or operational research for a few years. Now you'd like to take that knowledge into the business support area — and eventually into general commercial management.

Can you recognise yourself from one of the numbers above?

Have you got a good honours degree? Have you the necessary commercial success and motivation? Would you like a successful business career? A competitive salary? Some superb social and sports facilities? Plus many other attractive benefits? Then the chances are that Shell can offer the career you need.

If your application is successful, we'll give you a short training course. Then, depending on your experience, you'll be given a substantive post, for instance as a business analyst or a representative in Shell U.K. Oil, or in one of the specialist marketing divisions of Shell International Petroleum Company Limited.

After that, if you make the grade, you'll probably proceed through a number of different jobs — and possibly different countries — before gaining a senior commercial management position.

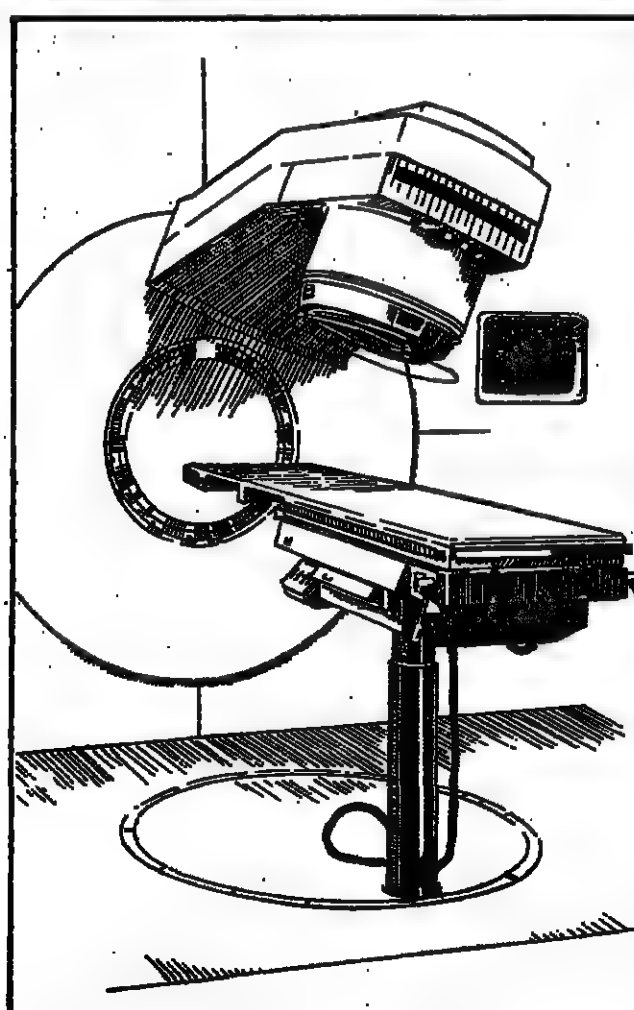


Then get ours.

For your application form, simply ring 01-934 8966 or 01-934 4115. Or write to Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, Recruitment Division, (CTI), (PNE/L/231) Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA.

Radiotherapy Equipment

Exciting Advances. Rapid expansion.
Challenging new roles.



Medical technology is advancing at an unprecedented rate — and the radiotherapy equipment produced by the Medical Systems Division of the international Philips organisation is at the leading edge of this advance. Safe, effective and versatile, the range comprises linear accelerators, treatment verification and communication systems, treatment planning systems and radiotherapy simulators. Together, this equipment provides the highest precision radiation therapy for cancer patients.

Now, with our manufacturing activity growing rapidly in the UK, we are concentrating our radiotherapy business at MEL in Crawley, Sussex and have created a number of new roles for talented professionals in the following vital areas.

Product Management up to £20K plus car
Opportunities exist at a number of levels, covering all product areas. You'll be responsible for identifying new market requirements, defining commercial specifications for new products and giving technical assistance to sales teams.

Sales Support up to £20K plus car
Here we're looking for graduates with experience of selling high technology capital equipment and ideally fluency in one or more foreign languages. Supporting the sale of all radiotherapy products, you'll be involved in evaluating customer enquiries, preparing proposals and technical selling.

Installation and Field Support Engineers up to £12K (plus excellent subsistence/bonus payments)
These roles, which involve overseas travel, demand a Higher TEC in electronic engineering plus good experience in radar, computer techniques, cobalt units or simulators.

Development Engineers up to £16K
We have openings at all levels for graduate engineers with hardware or software experience of medical systems including accelerators, simulators or treatment planning systems.

As you would expect from a member of the Philips Group, MEL offers excellent conditions and benefits to all staff, including a highly attractive relocation package.

To find out more, please telephone for an application form or send your C.V. to Ann Redfern, Personnel Department, MEL, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2PZ. Telephone (0293) 28767 ext 219.

PHILIPS



Medical
Systems

BIO-SCIENCE SALES

REPRESENTATIVE

US Biomedical Instrument Manufacturer seeks field sales representative to cover Western Europe and UK. Biology/Life Science background essential. Command of French and/or German will be considered a definite advantage. Compensation package includes car, company paid travel, salary plus commission. Interested persons should send CV (please include phone number) to

Sales Manager, World Precision Instruments, Inc. 375 Quinipiac Avenue, New Haven, CT. 06513. USA.

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Insurance Assistant in Industry Central London

Applications are invited by British Steel from persons interested in joining our Head Office Insurance Section. Applicants should be at least Associates of the Chartered Insurance Institute and have experience in dealing with all classes of insurance (incl. life) preferably with either an insurance broker or in industry.

Candidates must be able to work on their own initiative and will be concerned with a comprehensive and varied marine and non-marine insurance programme, including the negotiation of both insured and uninsured losses.

Large company benefits include season ticket loan scheme, restaurant facilities and a contributory pension scheme.

Please send a full CV, together with details of your current reward package, or apply for an application form to:
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Tel: 01 755 7654 Ext. 475

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING SALES

American financial magazine seeks dynamic salesperson to join its growing international sales team in London.

University degree and proficiency in German required.

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Excellent salary plus bonus.

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REQUIRE A

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

To cover Hertfordshire, Middlesex, North and West London.

Experience in the Aluminium Stockist industry would be a great advantage but enthusiasm and self motivation are essential.

Salary commensurate with experience, company car supplied.

Reply in strictest confidence to:
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HUB ALUMINIUM LTD.,
Nobel Road, N18 3DW

QUINTO

(Formerly READ'S)

OF CHARING CROSS ROAD
Second-Hand Bookellers

Sales Assistant

Quinto is part of a rapidly expanding chain of second-hand/antique bookshops and is on a very busy site at 48A Charing Cross Road. Internal promotion has created a vacancy for an Assistant, preferably a graduate, with some previous experience.

Quinto is open from 9.00am until 10.00pm Monday to Saturday inclusive and from noon until 8.00pm on Sundays. The present vacancy is for an Assistant to work from 8.00pm to 9.00pm Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, plus alternate Sundays. (An average 40 hour week, although every six months or so, the whole world is switched around and a change to Thursday, Friday, Saturday and alternate Sundays is required.)

Starting salary is £5,500 per annum rising to £6,000 after six months plus 11% BUPA pension scheme and a profit sharing bonus. Applicants should submit their CV's to writing to L. K. Morrell, Chairman and Chief Executive, Quinto of Charing Cross Road, 48A Charing Cross Rd., London WC2H 0DP.

Recruitment Consultant Opportunity

c.£15,000 +

We are a privately owned one branch employment agency based in the heart of Mayfair. We are currently extremely successful in the secretarial recruitment area and are now looking to expand into other categories of recruitment.

We are therefore looking for consultants in the computer, accountancy or sales areas. It is essential that you have a professional committed attitude together with the ability and experience to set up your own division. Full in house advertising and admin support. Excellent basic salary and commission.

All replies will be treated with the strictest confidence, for further details please telephone Miss Rosa on 01-493 8693.

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If you are a newly qualified member of the IPM here is a super opportunity to broaden your general experience within a medium size City firm. The ideal candidate will be aged 28-35 have had several years within a Personnel department, and be familiar with the administration of health schemes, pension funds and general recruitment. If you have a practical approach to personnel are commercially aware and are keen to make a positive contribution to a small yet professional team please send your C.V. to:

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dealing with small and medium companies
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for Greater London Area

- good background knowledge - autonomy
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Mr Patrick Martin awaits your call on
01-541 5171

The Times guide to career development

The write way to find a job

Answering advertisements is one way of finding a job. But there is a big gap between the number of vacancies filled and those advertised. So writing to employers ought to have a good chance of success, yet many letters end up in the waste paper basket.

The main problem seems to be that such approaches are speculative and a gamble: the stake is the cost of sending out a large number of letters and the prize is a job if you win.

"A lot of people I know simply send out standard letters and CVs to all the firms they could think of," says Richard Burton, a young publishing executive who adopted an entirely different strategy. He wrote to 80 publishers, having first researched the nature of their lists and found out who to write to, by name. He produced individual letters and CVs for each one, bringing out those qualifications which he thought they might find particularly relevant.

The firm which ultimately offered him a job, Kogan Page, publishes a number of books on motor transport. So Mr Burton pointed out that he had a HGV driver's licence as well as a PhD in English Literature. "We get a lot of letters from people with good degrees," says his employer, Philip Kogan. "But I took Richard on

Geoffrey Golzen looks at how lateral thinking can put you ahead in the job market

regularly - such a firm is more likely to respond to an on spec letter. It's worth looking over back issues of newspapers from six to 12 months ago. If a firm has been recruiting heavily, it is quite likely that after some such lapse of time some of the people appointed have not worked out - and the original job specification will give you some guidelines on how to frame your approach."

Looking at job advertisements in this way requires a complete shift of attitude. But speculative approaches are a matter of lateral thinking restructing the pattern by putting



Be short and concise and know the market

because I was impressed with how much trouble he'd taken to find out the sort of books we do."

It is also important to have some understanding of how the job market works. A lot of speculative letters are sent to recruiting agencies of various kinds which act for employers only.

"We're given very specific assignments to find the right person for a particular job," says a headhunter. "The chances of an on spec letter to us hitting the bull's eye are remote - in fact, it's never happened." He does see candidates who write, if he has the time, to try to point them in the right direction.

"The other day I had a CV from a former chief executive which was nine pages long. I had to tell him that three pages is the maximum anyone's likely to read. The trouble is that when there's no clear target to aim at in the way of a job specification or an employer, it's easy to get either too prolix or too uninformative," he says.

One way of identifying broad targets more clearly is suggested by Michael Armstrong, author of several standard texts on personnel management. "Advertisements themselves give a lot of clues about who is hiring

You can write, or at least imply, your own, by relating the opportunity you have identified to your own qualifications.

In doing so, you can catch the recipient's interest immediately because your starting point is - or should be - some piece of news about him or her. That is much more intriguing to the reader than ploughing through dozens of standard application forms.

It also enables you to by-pass, at least for the moment, any awkward questions about age, salary, or employment status. Indeed it is a golden rule that speculative applications should not go into detail about such things.

The object is to make the reader want to see you; no more, because the best you can hope for from such an approach is to get an interview. Asking straight out for a job is a fatal mistake, because it invites a yes or no response. Since no one will offer a job to an unknown quantity, that response will inevitably be negative.

Apart from an analytical mind and an ability to put yourself in the employer's shoes, it must be said that speculative applications do call for considerable skill in writing letters. Making recommendations in that

Certain skill is required in writing letters

field is as difficult as in other spheres of literary endeavour, but here are a few points to check:

● Have you clearly stated why you are writing? You must establish somewhere that you would like an interview.

● Is your letter likely to arouse interest immediately? The opening sentences must focus on something you have read or researched about the recipient and why your letter is relevant to that.

● Is it the right length? A one page letter and a two page CV is about the maximum.

● Is the writing crisp, clear, easy to follow and free of grammatical mistakes? Show it to the most candid and literate friend you have before sending it.

● If you are writing to someone by name, have you got the spelling right? Speculative applications do, in the end, remain a gamble, but it is one where the odds can be shortened appreciably by careful preparation. Otherwise, you might as well resort to some easier and equally improbable way of looking after your future, like hoping for a big win on the premium bonds.

SYNTHAXE

COMMERCIAL MANAGER

Oxfordshire based hi-tech musical instrument company

Synthaxe Limited, a subsidiary of Virgin Group Limited, is establishing itself in the development, production, distribution and marketing of professional, high quality, electronic musical instruments. The company is currently moving to Witney - 12 miles west of Oxford - in preparation for a controlled plan of expansion and substantial growth. A key executive is needed to work within a small, tight-knit management team. You will be responsible for overall financial planning and control of the company, the negotiation and control of major contracts with suppliers and sub-contractors, and the day-to-day administration of the headquarters establishment. You are likely to be a qualified accountant with strong communication skills and broad industrial experience. Salary will be dependent on experience; benefits will include a company car, contributory pension and health insurance.

Applications with C.V.s to: Mr W Aitken, Managing Director, Synthaxe Limited, 34 Avon Trading Estate, Avonmore Road, London W14

International Advertising Sales

c. £14,500 o.t.e. LONDON BASED

As part of an expansion programme, a leading publishing house wishes to appoint a number of dynamic and ambitious advertising sales professionals. Successful candidates will sell space in the Company's specialised title to internationally-known clients, throughout Europe, at the highest level. Applicants must have relevant experience of the advertising/publishing business. In addition to a high basic salary, the Company operates a generous commission scheme which rewards individual effort and initiative as well as the ability to function as a member of a team. Applications, enclosing a C.V., should be sent to John Daykin, Regional Director, Hilt International (U.K.) Limited, Union House, 6 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DP.

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Success is assured with our team of experienced career advisors, skilled marketing and research staff, combined with the best network of contacts, information systems and technology yet devised for the top executive seeking a career move.

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32, Saville Row, London W1 01-734 3879

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TOWN PLANNER with experience of all aspects of Town Planning in both the public and private sectors is required by leading Consultants in the development industry.

The applicant will be required to demonstrate experience of the commercial development process as well as being fully conversant with planning law and appeal procedures.

The position offered is one of considerable autonomy.

Applicants with a track record and reputation in the industry will have an advantage.

Box 1574 L,
THE TIMES.



Allod Vacation Club, Inc.
a well known company of a major Swiss group in real estate and tourism

is seeking

for its time sharing (resorts in Switzerland - affiliated to Interval International for worldwide exchange)

well introduced
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for the sale of Allod vacation rights in the UK.

Attractive conditions.

Please write to:

Allod Vacation Club, Inc.
(Allod Feriencub AG)
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MANAGER/MANAGERESS

Urgently required for Top West End Boutique. Must be experienced in the very top end of market. French language an advantage but not essential. Good salary and commission.

Apply for an appointment to
Mr Joel 01-637 3945 or 01-636 1861

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

Two unusual, exciting, Sales to Buying openings, promoting and managing a wide range of products

PRODUCT MANAGERS

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My client is the only organisation in the world, totally dedicated to Computerised Shopping Services. The U.K. Company is expanding fast and the range of services are promoted through a very strong direct response strategy, with a substantial promotional budget.

The operation already provides nationwide members with a data base 'shop' of over 20,000 products and the widest choice of product categories, leading brands and models. The product categories and sources of supply are being considerably extended to meet accelerating consumer demand. The opportunity is therefore being taken to strengthen the existing Merchandise Department through the addition of two experienced Product Managers.

The prime requirement is for a sound knowledge of the retail distribution market. It is likely that one of the candidates will have experience in the electrical/high-tech audio video market and the other in an extended field of consumer durables and/or sports and leisure. A knowledge of consumer trends, products and margin control would be required.

Aged 25-35, he or she must be able to sell the concept and to gain, and profitably develop, new sources of supply (manufacturers and retailers), dealing at senior level in the Trade, and negotiating on brands, pricing, stock etc. Included in this is the responsibility for the maintenance and development of existing product ranges and the exciting challenge of broadening horizons through the introduction and expansion into new ranges. Drive and communication flair are needed along with proven management ability and leadership.

Remuneration up to £20,000 according to experience and potential, plus other benefits.

Based in Berkshire, in modern offices with a dedicated and enthusiastic team of almost 100. About one hour from London.

If you believe you match up, send reasons why and full curriculum vitae to Campbell Bannerman in complete confidence.

CAMPBELL BANNERMAN

500 Chesham House, 150 Regent Street, London W1R 5FA

Tel: 01-439 6288

Professional Search and Selection Consultant

PROFESSIONAL CAREER CHALLENGES

Philips Medical Systems, Inc. has significant opportunities in MRI.

Senior Software Engineer (MRI)

Primary responsibility will be the definition and specification of applications software for the (MRI) system. Candidates will possess a 4 year Engineering degree with a minimum of 9 years' experience, and must be fully conversant with modern disciplined software design practices from a commercial requirements phase through design, coding and system release. Experience with "C" language and a good understanding of VAX/VMS is essential. Knowledge of Real-Time or Industrial controls applications would be advantageous.

Applications Scientists (MRI)

Significant opportunities currently exist in MRI Site Management for individuals with a Ph.D. in Medical Physics or Chemistry with NMR and Diagnostic Imaging experience.

Responsibilities will involve developing biomedical instrumentation, performing research for future projects, and writing papers in collaboration with university personnel for presentation to professional groups. Candidates must be diplomatic yet decisive, with the ability to manage highly intelligent and demanding personalities in prime reference sites. Relocation to the United States as well as European and domestic travel are required. Salaries will be commensurate with ability and experience.

We will be in attendance at The Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine Conference, being held in London on August 19 through 23. Should you be interested in meeting with us for an interview during that time, you may contact us at The Jenson Room of the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, by calling: 1-887-9855.

Should you be interested in this opportunity but unavailable to meet, kindly forward your complete cv., including salary history, in confidence to: R.B. Wolfe, MRI, Employee Relations Department.

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Applications are welcome from men and women who should write, or telephone, in confidence: Terry Toms or Dean Williams, Peterson Davidson Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, Elliott House, 28A Devonshire Street, London W1N 1RF. Tel: 01-486 8991. (Weekends or evenings: Terry Toms 0483 223337, Dean Williams 0525 378122).

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for self-motivated career minded individuals, 23 plus, and currently earning in excess of £7K P.A. We are prepared to train you into management given that you have a motivation to succeed.

Phone Mr Sheppard on 734 6786.

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A sales assistant is required immediately aged 20-25 to work in a small Mayfair shop selling country/shooting clothes and accessories. Previous experience in selling preferred, but not essential. Highest reference necessary. Temporary until Christmas with a view to permanency.

Please apply to Mrs Bronstein.
Telephone: 01-499 1801.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-278 9161/5

Northern Ireland Civil Service

An Equal Opportunity Employer

PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST

£13,508-£18,363

Closing Date: 6 September 1985.
Reference: SB102/85. Telephone Ext: 583

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND PERSONNEL
POLICY PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT

The Policy Planning and Research Unit (PPRU) of the Department of Finance and Personnel provides professional services in economics, statistics and social research to assist Northern Ireland Civil Service Departments in carrying out their responsibilities over the broad range of public policy. The work demands professional skills and the personal attributes to participate effectively in groups concerned with policy analysis and programme evaluation.

Applications are invited for a pensionable post, at Principal Economist level, in the Economics Division of the PPRU. Applicants must possess a first or second class honours degree in Economics or a relevant post-graduate qualification and have at least 5 years post-qualification experience.

The post is open to applicants with a background in either quantitative or non-quantitative Economics and the successful candidate will lead a small team of professionals concerned with policy advice and evaluation.

Starting salary will be related to qualifications and experience.

The Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear from the information available to be best qualified.

Please write to the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3AB or telephone Donnelly 4587 for an application form (using the extension number indicated and quoting the Job Reference). Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than the closing date stated.

AMGUEDFA GENEGLAETHOL CYMRU - NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

Head of Conservation

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Conservation Laboratory in the Department of Archaeology and Numismatics. The level of appointment and starting salary will be according to qualifications and experience and will be initially at Conservation Grade E, but with the potential of regarding to Conservation Grade D. The person appointed to the post will be head of the conservation laboratory and will advise on policy and practices for display and storage; and supervise and carry out conservation on a wide range of archaeological and numismatic items both in the Museum and in the field. Candidates should normally have a good honours degree in a relevant subject, a post-graduate qualification in conservation and substantial experience of some years standing in archaeological conservation.

Salary scale £8,959-£11,941/£14,629.
Contributory pension rights under the Museum Pension Scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 21 September, 1985.

CHIEF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary Scale: £20,445-£22,473

The Department of Planning and Property Services has an impressive record of innovation and achievement. Candidates for this second tier post in the Department will need to be of high calibre, with substantial professional and management experience. Candidates should be qualified in a discipline relevant to planning and property matters.

Application forms and particulars from: The County Council, County Hall, Oxford, OX1 1ND.
Telephone enquiries: Oxford (0865) 615465.
Closing date: Monday 30 September 1985.

Oxfordshire County Council
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Trade 01-278 9161/5



What you'll earn as a branch office manager is your business.

Because it will be your business in our Kingston branch. As a manager with Alfred Marks, Britain's foremost recruitment consultants, you will be in charge of a branch office that is assessed as a separate profit centre. The effort you make will be both acknowledged and rewarded.

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We'll be expecting you to go out and secure new business as well as consolidate relationships with our existing clients. This means you'll need to have the kind of successful

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Then you'll need to have the kind of perceptive, alert mind that can make astute assessments of the characters and abilities of job seekers.

You'll be leading a skilled team, and we'll expect you to provide guidance, motivation and enthusiasm.

If you're aged between 25-40 and feel that you have the right qualities of leadership, ambition and commercial experience we'd like to hear from you.

Please send a full CV to:
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City Wine merchants incorporating wine bar, restaurant, retail and export wholesale business seeks well educated, French speaking PA with excellent secret skills to organise directors.

Responsibilities include running a busy office and regular liaison with suppliers and customers. Excellent salary and benefits.

Write with CV to: Richard Adams, New Wine Vintners Ltd, 10 Bow Church Yard, London EC4A

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Mr. James Anderson, Chairman of the National Group of Companies, a well-known and established international business, requires an efficient, experienced Secretary for the majority of the year. Activities will be based in a London office, with frequent travel to various parts of the world. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, correspondence, and the management of the office staff. A degree or equivalent qualification is essential. Salary and benefits are commensurate with experience.

PA/CAREER POSITION

25-35 years, £8,000-£9,000. Attractive Regent St. office. Super person needed to help business owner and run small but expanding medical products support business. Must be capable of carrying office when Director is away, able to make decisions and deal with clients.

SECRETARY/PERSONNEL

Leading British company based in EC3 seeking experienced secretary for personnel department. Company will train in HR and offer amongst the best working conditions in busy office with excellent benefits some office detail work, £9,500 + benefits.

also on page 28

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374 Fax 01-588 9216

New appointment in expanding department



SECRETARY TO GROUP AUDITOR

LONDON EC4

HEAD OFFICE OF PUBLISHING AND PRINTING GROUP

£25,000-£30,000

For this new appointment, we invite applications from well-educated candidates with a mature, flexible and outgoing personality, to work as a member of a small friendly team. The successful applicant will have had some work experience, but more important is the ability to demonstrate initiative and the flexibility and enthusiasm to adapt to a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties. Accurate typing is essential and experience of a word processor would be a distinct advantage. Initial remuneration is negotiable in relation to age and experience within the range £25,000-£30,000 + 8 weeks' holiday and contributory pension scheme. Applications in strict confidence under reference 89A845/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS), 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-588 9216.

1/2 AND 1/2

Our client is a Lloyds Underwriting Agent based in EC3 and his requirement is for an audio/admin secretary, aged 24-40. The ideal candidate will have either a degree or 'A' levels, together with an aptitude for figures and a cheerful enthusiastic approach to working in a small but fast expanding company. This could grow into a purely administrative role in the future. Salary to £10,000. Please telephone:

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

588 3535

18 Eldon St, EC2

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Applications are invited for the position of Secretary to the General Manager of Datasolve's Westmount Computer Centre which is situated in an attractive, modern office building in West London.

This position offers plenty of challenge and responsibility as the Manager is frequently away on business. The work is varied and interesting and would suit a mature person who is keen to become fully involved in the running of the office.

Besides possessing excellent secretarial skills, and a current driving licence, the successful applicant (male or female), will be capable of handling sensitive business situations internationally organising and participating in customer orientated functions and working on their own initiative.

In addition to a good salary we offer a highly competitive range of benefits which includes 5 weeks' holiday a subsidised restaurant and discounts on THORN EMI products and services.

If you are over 25 and are interested in this position, please phone for an Application Form or send a current C.V. to:-

Datasolve

Grant Goldie, Personnel Manager, Datasolve Ltd., The Quadrangle, Westmount Centre, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middx., UB4 0HB. Tel: 01-561 7474 Ext. 268.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

The Spastics Society is one of Britain's largest charities. It is a dynamic, progressive and campaigning organisation that helps cerebral palsy people in all walks of life. The Society is actively working towards the integration of disabled people into the community and is committed to developing a more positive attitude towards disability. Our staff are of a high calibre and adopt a professional attitude to their work.

Appeals Co-ordinator

£11,964-£12,810 p.a. incl.

This newly created post carries responsibility for managing a team of Appeals Officers and ensuring that the Region achieves its fund raising objectives. We are looking for someone with proven management experience and the ability to achieve results by getting the best out of our team of Appeals Officers. A background in fund raising or related experience would be highly desirable and it is important that candidates offer the personal skills required of an Appeals Officer.

Since this post will involve considerable travelling a clean driving licence and a flexible attitude to working unusual hours including weekends and evenings are essential. This post is based in London.

Appeals Officers

£7,524-£8,532 p.a.

Appeals Officers are a vital part of our team as the funds they raise help the Society to continue to provide its many important services. The people we are looking for will normally be aged 21+ and have the initiative and imagination to develop new fund raising methods while continuing to obtain the best results from those already in existence. Although experience and a good education would be advantageous, more essential are the ability to motivate and organise and the communicative skills to deal with a wide range of people. When you fund-raise for a charity you need more than just the human touch, you need a mind for business as well.

We have vacancies in the following areas: Bucks and Oxon, E. Sussex and part of S. W. Kent, Lincoln, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear (based in Durham), Cornwall and South Avon/Somerset, Nottingham, Essex. Working hours as above.

The starting salary will be commensurate with experience. We offer a contributory pension scheme, interest free car loan and 22 days holiday in a full year. For further details and an application form please telephone Peter McCabe, Fund Raising Manager on 01-636 5020 ext 223 or 228 or write to him at The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London W1. Closing date: 28th August 1985.

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

Putting thought into action

RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION



An advertisement for a Marketing Manager to the Rugby Football Union, which appeared in last Thursday's edition of The Times, appeared in error. The appointment of a Marketing Manager was made at the beginning of July.

The Times wishes to apologise for this mistake, and for any inconvenience and embarrassment caused as a result to disappointed applicants. The Rugby Football Union and its Marketing Manager.

SCHOOL LEAVER

Precious Metals Dealing

We have an immediate vacancy for a bright, numerate school leaver, educated to A level standard, for our precious metals dealing room in London.

Good salary.

Please telephone Henrietta Bale for an application form on 01-404 0873.

DIOCESE OF EXETER DIOCESAN SECRETARY

Applications are invited from communicant members of the Church of England for this post, which falls vacant in May 1986.

As the principal administrative officer, the Diocesan Secretary is responsible for servicing the Synodical government of the Diocese, acting as Company Secretary of the Diocesan Board of Finance and of the Diocesan Trust and is involved in forward planning and co-ordinating the execution of policy through Diocesan Boards and Committees.

Applicants should have appropriate experience of finance, budgeting (including the use of computers), committee work and staff management and should be effective communicators. A knowledge of the organisation and administration of the Church of England is desirable. A professional qualification such as Chartered Secretary or equivalent would be an advantage.

The salary will be within the General Synod Principal Scale. Full details of the appointment, together with an application form, may be obtained from:
The Diocesan Secretary
Diocesan House
Palace Gate
Exeter EX1 1HX
Tel: 0392 72888
Closing date for completed application forms is 6th September 1985.

Westminster Abbey

Press and Information Officer required to liaise with Press, Television, Radio and the Tourism Industry and to be responsible through the Receiver General for the Abbey's output of audio and visual information, including news and feature articles, advertising, notices, brochures, posters and leaflets.

Further details and application form from Room 10, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA. Closing date for applications 16 September, 1985.

Munich Reinsurance Company

United Kingdom Non-Life Branch

Non-Marine Reinsurance

We invite applications from graduates with good academic qualifications who are interested in making a career in international reinsurance.

Please write, enclosing C.V., to Mrs B. Pow, Munich Reinsurance Company U.K. Non-Life Branch, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London EC3M 5HL.

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£5,000.

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Opportunities to advance depend upon the ability of the individual to learn and to work within the team.

Applicants should be educated to 'A' level standard, be well groomed and articulate.

Benefits include L.V.s, interest free season ticket loan and 17 days holiday a year.

Applications enclosing full CV to Box 2214L The Times

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You are interested in a career with a world class company. You are one of the top graduates in your country and you are looking for a challenge. We are looking for a Graduate who is prepared to work long hours in order to help us maintain a satisfied customer base. We will involve you daily with the customers by both telephone and through personal contact. If the above interests you and you would like to be part of a young dynamic company please write with complete C.V. to:

Miss Betty Ward
Personnel Manager
Overseas Sales Ltd
PO Box 239
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London SE1

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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High class Mayfair Jewellers requires a mature Sales Person who will have had many years experience selling jewellery to an exclusive clientele. High salary and commission. Please apply in writing to:

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THE TIMES

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Small tour company requires experienced, able girls and boys who will be able to sell and promote tours. Please apply in writing to:

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

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A unique opportunity has been created for 3 ambitious, determined and open minded individuals, to work within a leading West End brokerage. If you are aged between 24-30 and consider your full potential has yet to be realised ring Adrian Studding on 01-499 8328 to arrange a confidential interview.

Apply to:

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Requires for large scale/small scale for the cartographic industry. A graduate with a degree in cartography or a related subject is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and production of maps, plans, charts, atlases and other cartographic products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and production of maps, plans, charts, atlases and other cartographic products. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and production of maps, plans, charts, atlases and other cartographic products.

GRADUATE CIVIL ENGINEER

For a contract in the home counties with 6 years' experience in ground works. Salary £20,000 + car. Please apply to: Box 2213 L, THE TIMES, 104a Park Street, London W1.

SWALLOW FRAMES: Some opportunity for a graduate in frames. Salary £21,000 to £22,000. For a contract in the home counties with 6 years' experience in ground works. Salary £20,000 + car. Please apply to: Box 2213 L, THE TIMES, 104a Park Street, London W1.

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The Al Hada Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia is an important and prestigious hospital situated in the mountains south east of Jeddah. This area enjoys a pleasant year-round climate and is rapidly becoming the summer holiday home for nearly 500,000 people.

This 300-bed general hospital with a 100-bed rehabilitation centre provides first-class health care for members of the military and local inhabitants in all medical specialties.

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Generalists and Specialists in all medical specialties, with a recognized European medical degree, post graduate qualification in their specialty, and relevant years' experience. Salaries in the range £235,000 - £248,000 approx. (at current exchange rate).

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Nursing Officers □ Head Nurses □ Staff Nurses □ Midwives, with minimum of 3 years' post registration experience, preferably with a specialty qualification gained in a major hospital. Salaries in the range £21,000 - £22,000 approx. (at current exchange rate).

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Laboratory □ Nuclear Medicine □ Cardiology □ Radiography □ Dental □ Audiology □ Optician □ Pharmacy □ Biomedical Engineering. Salaries in the range £12,000 - £22,000 approx. (at current exchange rate).

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Physio □ Respiratory □ Occupational □ Speech □ Recreational. Salaries in the range £12,000 - £18,000 approx. (at current exchange rate).

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Departmental Managers, Administrators, Supervisors, Clerical Officers and Secretaries for Finance □ Personnel □ Materials □ Engineering □ Computer Services □ Housing Transport. Salaries from £10,000 to £28,000 approx. (at current exchange rate).

The contracts are for 24 months renewable, salaries are tax free and the excellent benefits package includes end of contract bonus, return air fare, free accommodation and paid leave.

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2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 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Today's television and radio

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Cee-fax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sport bulletins.

6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55 regional news, 8.55 and 9.25 national news, 9.25, 9.55 and 10.00 sport at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, Zee Brown's teenage report; Glyn Christian with a rap; and Richard Smith's phone-in medical surgery.

9.20 **The Pink Panther Show.** Cartoon (9.30) Huckleberry Finn and Jim. Episode 19 and Huck, thinking his friend, Jim, has drowned, makes his way to a stately Southern mansion (9.45).

10.05 **Why Don't You...?** Children at the People's Palace, Glasgow Green, with entertaining ideas for others (9.10.30) **Idea School.** The guests are Alison Brown, Christian with a rap; and Richard Smith's phone-in medical surgery.

10.50 **Crick: Fifth Test.** Peter West introduces the first morning's play in the match at Edgbaston between England and Australia.

1.05 **New After Noon** with Moira Stuart. Weather details come from Michael Fish 1.22. Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles, 1.25 **Check-out.** A Soave programme for the very young (9.1).

1.40 **Crick: Fifth Test.** The opening session of the first afternoon's play in the game at Edgbaston between England and Australia. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Ian Laker, Tom Graveney and Ray Illingworth, 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 **Gran.** Patricia Hayes narrates a story of a woman finding a baby in a basket (4.25) **Stop-God!** The shire horses of Devon (4.35) **Musical.**

4.55 **John Craven's Newswatch.** 5.05 We are the Champions. Special from the Dolphin Leisure Centre, Brighton. Teams of disabled young people from the north-east of England.

5.35 **Gun Sky.** Comedy Western series.

6.00 **News** with Nicholas Witthell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.

6.35 **London Plus.**

6.50 **EastEnders.** Nick Cotton is back in the area after his trial. Could this mean a return for Albert Square residents? (Continued).

7.30 **Bodymatters.** In this fourth part of the eight-part programme exploration of the human body Dr. Gernie Garden, Alan Mayson Davis and Glyn Rice examine skin (Continued).

7.55 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Peter Powell and Dido Peach.

8.25 **The Laughing Shop** with Les Dennis and Dustin Goss. They are joined this week by Gary Winton and Jani (9).

9.00 **News** with Frances Goodall. Weather.

9.25 **Let's See It.** Episode one of a two-part series about the famous Stephen King's best-selling novel about a writer who is drawn back to his home town by forces he cannot comprehend. When he is there he is further drawn to a sinister mansion which is now owned by the mysterious Richard K. Straker. Starring David Soul, James Mason and Lance Kerwin (9) (Part two next Thursday).

11.00 **The French Foreign Legion.** A documentary about the famed force by Simon Murray, himself a legionaire from 1980 to 1985. It is the first time that a television team has been allowed to film the secrets of the Legion (9).

11.50 **Weather.**

tv-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News with Gordon Homeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 8.45 and 9.25; sport at 8.30 and 9.25; weather at 8.55, 9.25, 9.55 and 10.00; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, Zee Brown's teenage report; Glyn Christian with a rap; and Richard Smith's phone-in medical surgery.

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **The Little Rascals**, 9.40 **Potty Time** with Michael Bentine (9.10.05) **Freddie XLS** Science fiction adventures, 10.30 **Freeze** Special. How to build a swimming pool in a couple of hours; a commando-style scrambling test; a miniature drag racing contest; and a messy food machine game, 10.55 **Cartoon Time** (9.11.05) **Home** (9.1).

11.30 **About Britain.** The last of a series of four plays, 12.00 **Alfie Atkins.** Adventures of a boy with an invisible friend (9.12.10) **Moonscape** and **Co** with **John Peel** (9.12.10) **Survival.** The domestic lives of bees.

1.00 **News** at One with Leonard Parkin, 1.20 **Thames News.** presented by Robin Houston, 1.50 **Little House on the Prairie** (9.1.22) **Home Cookery Club.** The recipe for Pancake Surprise (9.1).

2.30 **Something to Treasure.** The first of a new series in which a team of experts and antique dealers go to the homes of the rich to find out the value of their treasures. The first of a new series in which a team of experts and antique dealers go to the homes of the rich to find out the value of their treasures.

4.00 **Alfie Atkins.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon, 4.45 **Musical.** A Soave programme for the very young (9.1).

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11.50 **Weather.**



Vivien Leigh in the title role and Keiron Moore as Count Vronsky in Julien Duvivier's *Anna Karenina* (Channel 4, 5.00pm)

BBC 2

6.30 **Open University: Maths.** Modelling, Drugs, 6.55 **Science: The Fabric of Life.** Ends at 7.20.

8.00 **Cee-fax.**

8.15 **Crick: Fifth Test.** The closing session of the first day's play in the game at Edgbaston between England and Australia.

8.20 **The Invaders.** Science fiction serial starring Roy Thinnes as David Vincent, seemingly fighting a lone battle against an alien race trying to conquer Earth. In this episode he becomes embroiled with an attractive alien who was the subject of an experiment to give her human emotions that went wrong and a murder was committed. The alien turns to David in desperation. Also, starring Suzanne Pleshette.

9.10 **Phil Spector** as Sergeant Biko. On leave in New York Biko meets an old comrade who now has a lowly job in Wall Street. Biko dreams up a plan to help his friend break into the big time, closely followed by Biko himself (9.15).

9.20 **Motivator.** A documentary to celebrate the centenary of motoring with film of historic sports and racing cars hurtling round Silverstone and Donington Park to the strains of Bach.

9.50 **A Composer's World.** Michael O'Brien in conversation with William Mathias, Professor and Head of the Music Department at the University of Wales, who talks about his life and the inspiration behind his works, some of which are played, including part of the music he wrote for the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales (First shown on BBC Wales).

9.55 **Ring Country.** David Allen introduces a film of the Special Forces in the Falkland Islands. The film is a documentary about the Special Forces in the Falkland Islands. The film is a documentary about the Special Forces in the Falkland Islands.

10.00 **Channel Four News.**

10.05 **Comment.** With Sir Woodrow Wyatt. Weather.

10.10 **Spaceflight.** The first of a four-part documentary series tracing the history of manned space exploration from the time of the German's Second World War rocket to the future of the 'Space Shuttle'.

10.15 **Granada.** A documentary about the life of the first rocket pioneer and includes interviews with Werner von Braun, Chuck Yeager who describes his first breaking the sound barrier for the first time and Wally Schirra, the only astronaut to fly in the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo programmes (see Choice).

10.20 **Film: The Human Condition: A Soldier's Prayer** (1991). The third film in Masaki Kobayashi's trilogy and Kaji, with two other members of his play group through China after the Japanese surrender to the Russians in Manchuria.

10.25 **News.**

10.30 **Cricket: Fifth Test.** Highlights of the first day's play.

10.35 **Open University: Weekend Outlook.** 12.15 **Modernity and Noise.** 12.40 **Raising Sons and Daughters.** Ends at 1.16.

12.25 **Night Thoughts.**

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Film: My Girl Tia** (1948) starring Lili Palmer, Sam Wanamaker and Akim Tamiroff. Comedy drama set in New York at the turn of the century with Palmer playing a young immigrant working to save enough money for her father to join her. Wanamaker is her boyfriend, Mark, who is hoping to qualify as a lawyer, and Tamiroff, the owner of a sweet-shop where Tia works. Directed by Elliot Tisler.

4.10 **Film: The Three Stooges.** A rather more sentimental offering from the three comedians. They return to their shack on the city dump to find that they have acquired squatters in the shape of a crippled boy and his sister. The Stooges discover that it costs \$500 for the boy to have the operation to cure his lameness. Directed by Del Lord.

4.30 **The Gong Show.** presented by Chuck Barris. Today's celebrity panel consists of Phyllis Diller, Jack Ford and Joyce P. Morgan. Among the talented acts they have to endure are an ecologist who can't escape and a singer/dancer who can do nothing.

5.00 **Film: Anna Karenina** (1947) starring Vivien Leigh, Ralph Richardson and Keiron Moore. Sumptuous Alexander Korda version of Tolstoy's classic tale of doomed love set in Moscow in the late 1870s. Vivien Leigh plays the role, that of the wife of an aristocrat and cold civil servant, who falls for a Czarist officer, a stillborn child results from the illicit liaison. The husband decides to divorce her but changes his mind when she returns to him, still suffering from the effects of the birth. But life is no happier as the husband resumes his pompous manner. Directed by Julien Duvivier.

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CHOICE

● The last-minute dropping of Garry Lyons's play *Urban Jungle*, a cross between a horror-comic and a Caryl Chessman, has restored BBC2 to its non-violent self. And what better way to spend half an hour or so on a summer night than in the civilised company of Alec Clifton-Taylor whose visit to Cirencester in **ENGLISH TOWNS** (BBC2, 9.25pm) reminds us yet again what a blow his death was to those of us who only vaguely understood architecture but who, thanks to this gentlemanly guide, now look at stone and bricks and wood in a new way. He spun a web of wonder around the commonplace.

● There may well have been little that was life-threatening about the

early US rockets that rose 184ft, and thrilled amateur space enthusiasts, but once rocketry went military, the stage was set for Star Wars, and Britain's biggest film **THUNDER IN THE SKIES** (Channel 4, 8.00pm) is strong in detailing the various stages of the space race that has, thus far, been marked by such ill-matched milestones as a dog called Lalka and a killer called the V-2.

● Radio highlights: The Glynephonics **CARMEN** at the Glyndebourne, with Halkyn conducting, (Radio 3, 7.00pm). The fact that it is what they call half-stage is a subtlety that will be lost on the listener. What matters is that we are in for a musical treat even though we might know every note.

Peter Davalle

Radio 4

On long wave, 1 also VHF stereo

5.55 **Shipping.** 6.00 **News** briefings: Weather, 6.10 **Farmer's 6.25** **Prayer.**

6.30 **Today.** Including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News** and 9.00 **Today.**

8.45 **A Child of the Jago** by Arthur Morrison (9). Reader: Leonard Fenton, 8.57 **Travel.**

9.00 **News.**

9.05 **Six Women.** Anne Brown talks to the authors of the series.

9.30 **The Living World.** Do cats, dogs, monkeys and man owe a large part of their intelligence to their series of smelt?

10.00 **The Stately Homes Business.** Selwyn Cuddeback, Lincolnshire (9).

10.30 **Cherish.** Best of Three by Sidney Thomas. Reader: Dan Maclean.

10.45 **An Act of Worship.**

11.00 **News.** Travel. The Prophet of Oculum. Portrait of Thomas De Cadey, author of Confessions of an Englishman's Boy.

11.45 **The Labours of Hercules.** with Vincent Kane.

12.00 **News.** With John Young. Consumer affairs, with Patrice Collier.

12.27 **My Music.** Steve Rave chairs the panel game (9.12.25) **Weather.**

1.00 **News.** 1.15 **Shipping.**

2.00 **News.** Woman's Hour. A feature on Edinburgh University research into the effects of stress on the body.

2.30 **News.** The Afternoon Play: *Caughy* by Vivia by Bruce Cawthra, with John Duxbury, Jack May and Magnus Magnusson. Comedy about a TV quiz show (9).

4.10 **A Good Read.** A choice of books, with John Duxbury, Jack May and Magnus Magnusson. Comedy about a TV quiz show (9).

4.40 **Story Time.** *Slow Boats to China* by David Young (4). Reader: John Duxbury.

5.00 **PM's News magazine.**

6.00 **The 6 O'Clock News.**

BBC1 **Wales** 1.25-1.55 **News** of Wales. 1.55-2.00 **Wales** 2.00-2.15 **Wales** 2.15-2.30 **Wales** 2.30-2.45 **Wales** 2.45-3.00 **Wales** 3.00-3.15 **Wales** 3.15-3.30 **Wales** 3.30-3.45 **Wales** 3.45-4.00 **Wales** 4.00-4.15 **Wales** 4.15-4.30 **Wales** 4.30-4.45 **Wales** 4.45-5.00 **Wales** 5.00-5.15 **Wales** 5.15-5.30 **Wales** 5.30-5.45 **Wales** 5.45-6.00 **Wales** 6.00-6.15 **Wales** 6.15-6.30 **Wales** 6.30-6.45 **Wales** 6.45-7.00 **Wales** 7.00-7.15 **Wales** 7.15-7.30 **Wales** 7.30-7.45 **Wales** 7.45-8.00 **Wales** 8.00-8.15 **Wales** 8.15-8.30 **Wales** 8.30-8.45 **Wales** 8.45-9.00 **Wales** 9.00-9.15 **Wales** 9.15-9.30 **Wales** 9.30-9.45 **Wales** 9.45-10.00 **Wales** 10.00-10.15 **Wales** 10.15-10.30 **Wales** 10.30-10.45 **Wales** 10.45-11.00 **Wales** 11.00-11.15 **Wales** 11.15-11.30 **Wales** 11.30-11.45 **Wales** 11.45-12.00 **Wales** 12.00-12.15 **Wales** 12.15-12.30 **Wales** 12.30-12.45 **Wales** 12.45-1.00 **Wales** 1.00-1.15 **Wales** 1.15-1.30 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